EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,505 | (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) | TOKYO, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1942 | Price 8 Sen

DR. CHU EXPRESSES STRONG RESOLUTION OF CHINESE IN WAR

Nanking Envoy, in Radio Speech, Pledges Cooperation With Japan to Attain Goal

ASIATIC RACES INSPIRED

Visiting Goodwill Mission Feted By Commander of Yokosuka Naval Base

Dr. Chu Min-i, Special Envoy of the National Government of China, stressed that the Chinese people are resolved to attain the ultimate objective of the War of Greater East Asia through joint efforts of Japan and China, with indomitable spirit and firm determination, in his radio speech from Tokyo Monday night, reports Domei.

Whatever difficulty might arise in the path of the War of Greater East Asia, the combined forces of all Asiatic nations would surmount it, Dr. Chu said.

Visits Yokosuka

This morning, Dr. Chu, together with five members of his suite, visited Yokosuka to pay his respect to Vice-Admiral Noboru Hirata, Commander-in-Chief of the naval station, and also to express his sympathy to the sick and wounded in the naval hospital.

Arriving at the Yokosuka station at 10:16 a.m., Dr. Chu and his party were welcomed by representatives of the naval station and immediately motored to the station to call on Vice-Admiral Hirata.

The visitors then proceeded to the naval hospital, where they offered sympathy to the director of the medical bureau of the station for the sick and wounded being cared for in the hospital, leaving there shortly after 11:10 a.m.

After having a memorial photograph taken aboard the warship Mikasa, the Chinese Special Envoy and his group inspected the naval arsenal and then attended a luncheon given in their honor by Vice-Admiral Hirata in the Suikosha Hall.

The party entrained for Tokyo at 2:40 p.m.

The gist of Dr. Chu's radio speech Monday night follows:

All Races Inspired

"When I returned to China last year from Japan where I had served as the Chinese Ambassador," the Nanking Special Envoy said, "Japan, with the utmost patience, urged the reconsideration on the part of Great Britain and the United States. However, acts of hostile nature of Britain and America became intense until the War of Greater East Asia broke out. Today, to our joy, these aggressive forces of Britain and America have been routed out from East Asia to greatly inspire all races in that part of the globe.

"With the outbreak of the war, the National Government of China renewed its determination of sharing the same fate with Japan to realize the joint goal of establishing a new order in East Asia, and declared to the world that it would fact that grave situation with grim determination. The Chinese people, knowing fully the inseparable relationship between the fate of East Asia and that of China, are firmly resolved to overcome every possible difficulty and obstacle to attain the ultimate objective of the war.

"Asia has a long and glorious history and many superior races. But, as a result of the European and American imperialism in the recent 100 years, Asiatic nations who have been robbed of their territories are countless. European countries and America had exploited China arbitrarily. They gave unreasonable oppression against Japan. They have been aiding Chungking in the latter's resistance against Japan in an attempt to check the realization of a general peace between Japan and China on one hand, and to obstruct the construction of a new order in East Asia on the other.

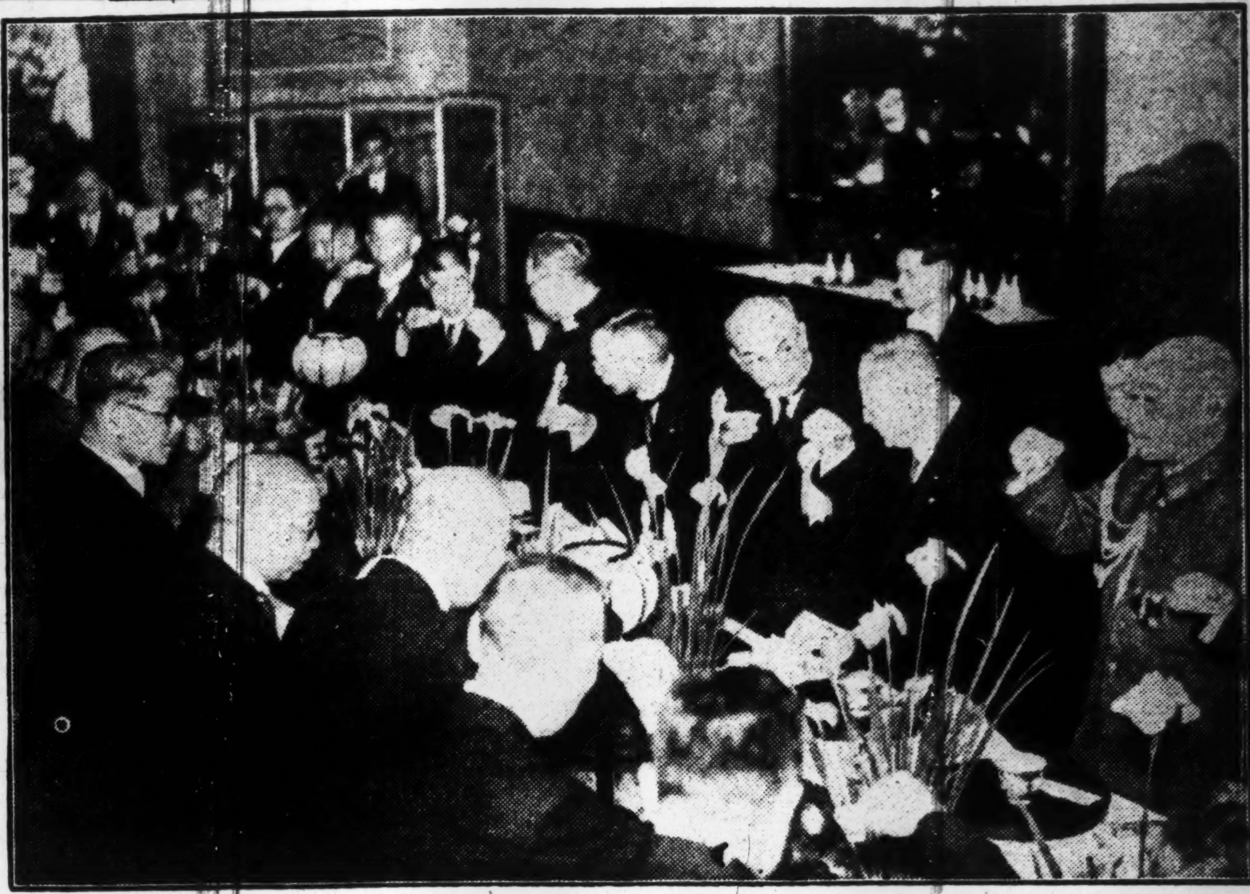
Reassured by Japan

"The Japanese Government, to our joy, has repeatedly assured that there is not the slightest change in its policy in aiding the National Government of China. The Government of your country has transferred the administration of Tientsin and Canton to our side and assisted us in regaining judicial and educational institutions in the International Settlement in Shanghai. Such accomplishment of promises is one which greatly encourages us."

Concluding his speech, Dr. Chu reiterated the unanimous determination of his countrymen to strive for the attainment of the ultimate objective of the war in cooperation with Japan.

Tonight, Dr. Chu will be feted at a welcome dinner given at the official residence of Premier General Hideki Tojo commencing at 6:30 p.m.

Special Envoy Spends Busy Day in Tokyo



Left: Dr. Chu Min-i, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, now in the Japanese capital on a special mission delegated by President Wang Ching-wei, give an interview to newspapermen, following his return from the Imperial Palace, yesterday, in which he expressed his deep gratitude for the various Imperial honors granted him. Above: Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo was host to the distinguished mission last evening at his official residence. Shown are the attendees, raising their wine-cups in a friendly toast.

Japanese Fighting for East Asia Freedom, Says Pearl Buck; Chungking Said U.S. Asset

Japan is fighting for the emancipation of the Asiatic races from Anglo-American exploitation, states Pearl Buck, an American woman writer noted for her novel, "The Good Earth," in her article criticizing the colonial exploitation policy based upon Anglo-American imperialism, which appeared in the May 31 issue of the New York Sunday Herald.

Britishers as well as Americans should realize what was responsible for the overwhelming Japanese victories in the current war, the woman writer asserted, stating that the Japanese victory can be attributed to the fact that most of the Asiatic races did not desire to aid the United States and Great Britain in their war against Japan.

Apart from the policy to be followed by Japan, it is clear, the noted writer continues, that Japan is fighting for the emancipation of the Asiatic races from the despotic colonial policy followed by the Anglo-Americans for more than one century in that part of the world.

Continuing, the writer said that the Asiatic races know well that the colonies are an anachronism. As long as a barrier remains between the Anglo-American races and the Asiatic races without being removed for mutual understanding, the Anglo-American races will be obliged to prepare for large-scale warfare in the future.

The Anglo-American races, numerically inferior to the Asiatic races must make up for this disadvantage by the most rigorous kind of military training. This is the situation with which the United States and Britain will be confronted in the future, the noted woman writer warned.

"However," she continues, "I still have a hope that things will not come to such a pass. One of the most valuable assets for us is the fact that the Chungking regime is still on our side."

"The Anglo-Americans should utilize the Chungking regime to the fullest extent. The United States and Great Britain are not utilizing the Chiang Kai-shek regime as they should" concluded the noted woman writer adding that for that purpose the United States and Great Britain should supply the Chungking regime with munitions as early as possible.

Warnings Given Americans

With their sense of superiority over the Asiatics smashed by the successive Japanese victories in the War of Greater East Asia, some American intellectuals are raising a voice of warning against the popular optimistic view of their country's national strength, reported the Asahi, Tuesday, quoting Edgar Snow and Nathaniel Peffer, noted American commentators well posted on East Asian problems.

Most erroneous is the American view that Japan will be confronted with collapse due to economic difficulties and internal political confusion, pointed out Edgar Snow in his article appearing in the February 21 issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

Contary to the American expectations, Japan's economic strength has been strengthened as compared with the time of the Manchurian Affair. Moreover, in the current war, Japan has acquired vast territories and populations, which have greatly consolidated its position, the commentator stated, adding that, the Americans in general were obliged to recognize that Japan had displayed originality in the current war.

The American judgment that Japan cannot oppose the United States and Britain must be now replaced by another that Japan is invincible, comments Nathaniel Peffer in the New York Times dated March 22.

The United States policy toward Japan failed because the American public failed to have a right view of Japan. Prior to the outbreak of the current war, the commentator continues, Americans, in general, judged erroneously that powerless Japan would not contend against the United States and Britain. However, at present the Americans are forced to recognize that Japan is invincible.

Before feeling joy or sorrow, in quick alternation, over war results, it is necessary for Americans to reexamine the problem of military operations in the Pacific, warned the commentator.

Different from the United States and Great Britain, no difficulties exist on the home front of Japan, and moreover, Japan is a veteran strategist who has learned valuable lessons from the China Affair as well as from the current European War, states the commentator concluding that the United States failed because it made light of the foresaid facts.

BRIDGES' EXPULSION OPPOSED BY UNIONS

Repatriation to Australia of Labor Leader Held Blow to National Unity in U.S.

D.N.B.
LISBON, May 31.—The deportation of the Australian born Communist trade union leader Harry Bridges, which was ordered by Attorney-General Biddle has caused the greatest sensation in America particularly in trade union circles.

The president of the radical trade federation, Phillip Murray, protested against this measure which he said was a blow to the national unity of the country. The secretary of the dock-workers' union, led by Bridges, declared that the arrest of Bridges was "the first success of greater importance for the German spring offensive."

The expulsion of Bridges who had been particularly successful in firmly organizing the dock-workers on the west coast is generally regarded as Government retaliation for the strikes of 1941 which temporarily paralyzed the entire shipping on the Atlantic coast.

Increasing Domestic Unrest

Special to the Asahi
MADRID, May 31.—Subsequent to the repatriation orders to Harry Bridges, Communist trade union leader in the United States, to his native country, Australia, the American communists are causing many troubles to their Government, which has led to domestic unrest in other circles.

The reconstruction of the American industry from the peacetime to the wartime system is not proceeding as smoothly as expected by the Government. A chief reason for the situation is attributed to the sabotage among laborers with special skills.

The Government has strictly prohibited the factory workers from shifting from one plant to another for their own private reasons. This measure, however, is not being followed very well, because many plant owners are intent on poaching good workers from others' factories. Then comes the support of these acts by some of the candidates for the House of Representatives whose election is approaching near at hand. The candidates by so doing seem to be deliberately standing in the way of the Government.

In Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives are pitted against each other on the question of the salary of soldiers. The Senate insists on a salary of $42 per month while the House of Representatives wants it to be $50.

Opposed to Gasoline Control

Meanwhile, all Congressional members are opposed to the Government's control on the use of gasoline. They even suggest that the robbing them of the use of cars is tantamount to violation of their rights granted by the Constitution.

The case is practically the same with British Isles. Social unrest is seen there in various daily occurrences. Recently, when voting was proposed at a mass meeting of the Laborites to decide the expulsion of the Communist elements in the Party, the move was not realized because of 2,000,000 votes against the proposition, with only 100,000 votes backing the move.

The Daily Worker, the only organ

(Continued on Page 2)

Flight of Lt.-General Stillwell From Burma, Following Defeat, Revealed by Manservant

How Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stillwell, Commander of the Chungking Fifth and Sixth Divisions in Burma, and other American and British officers made their evacuation flight from Mandalay to Assam State, was described by a Burmese manservant who accompanied the refugees as far as the Burmese-Indian border, reports an Asahi correspondent in an undisclosed base. The account of the Burmese manservant follows:

"Unable to defend Mandalay, strategic base in northern Burma, before the relentless attack by the Imperial Forces, the Chungking forces set fire to the city and fled to the north.

"The headquarters of the Chungking expeditionary forces was transferred to Shwebo, about 100 kilometers north of Mandalay. However, the new seat of the headquarters was also attacked at dawn on May 1 and Lieutenant-General Stillwell, followed by his attendants, fled in undignified haste from the city.

"The party consisted of 21 American officers, five American soldiers and seven Burmese servants. Soon after the evacuees left the city, a group of American missionaries attached to the Chungking forces, 13 British officers, 14 Burmese officials and other people joined the party, thus increasing its number to 112.

Plans Forestalled

"Lieutenant-General Stillwell intended to head for Myitkyina. But the Japanese Forces had occupied Lashio by this time and were marching toward Myitkyina.

"Therefore, the party, changing its plans, advanced to the north along the Irrawaddy River.

"During the journey one of the party's motor cars happened to collide with a train at a point southwest of Myitkyina. Consequently the plan of evacuation was again upset.

"When the refugees were debating as to a new means by which they could continue their flight, a squadron of Japanese warplanes attacked the small town where they were. Many of the party members fell victims to the Japanese planes. One bomb exploded perilously close to where Lieutenant-General was standing.

"The refugees in sheer consternation, began to flee, from the town which was burning. To make matters worse, Burmese guerillas attacked the evacuees with hunting rifles.

"They had now entered a roadless wilderness, and had to abandon their motor cars and continue their hopeless march on foot.

"On their way, the party was joined by several British officers who also had had a narrow escape from death.

Miserable Plight

"The journey from the town where the refugees suffered bombing by the Japanese planes to Uye was some 30 miles and was criss-crossed with many rivers which had to be crossed by wading.

"By this time, the American and British soldiers had discarded their uniforms and sabers. It was, indeed a miserable sight to see those officers, continuing their painful journey in an effort to save their lives.

"Lieutenant-General Stillwell, who is 50 years old, was extremely tired both physically and spiritually and finally came to find it hard to walk.

"Subsequently, some refugees got on board the rafts which their Burmese followers had made and sailed down the Uyu River toward the Chindwin River. Another group walked along the river through the jungle, and had to fight against hunger and poisonous insects.

"Finally they arrived at the junction of the Uyu and Chindwin rivers and prepared to cross the Chindwin to its western bank.

Burst Into Tears

"Just at that time, they were discovered by a searching party, led by the governor of the Manipur Province of Assam State.

"When they were found by the party, all the refugees cried. One of the missionaries went so far as to say, 'Moses has at last arrived at the Mediterranean Sea,' and, kneeling down, prayed to God.

"After they were rescued, they were ungrateful enough to abandon us Burmese followers, who had devotedly served them in the course of their journey. Those refugees then continued their trek toward Assam State in Indian territory."

N. CHINA FINANCE RESUMED

Tientsin Clearing House Starts Business Transactions

Domei
TIENTSIN, June 1.—Heralding the complete return of normal business and commercial conditions in North China, the Tientsin Clearing House, which was inaugurated on May 28, has started transactions from today.

Transactions on the opening day amounted to 443 bills valued at ¥8,235,375.

U.S. Planes Aided Chiang

Domei
STOCKHOLM, June 1.—Twenty large types of United States transport planes, loaded with war materials, were reported to be flown to Chungking twice a week through a secret route, according to a Nya Daglist Allehanda report from New York.

SOUTH MANCHURIA LINE WILL RESHUFFLE STAFF

Huge Personnel Change to Include Those of Sectional Chief Caliber

Domei
MUKDEN, June 1.—To cope with the new situation resulting from the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, the South Manchuria Railway Company has decided to carry out a large-scale reshuffle of its personnel.

The present personnel changes will include shifts of company officials of sectional chief caliber in branch offices at Mukden, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Mutankiang, Kirin, Chinchow and other leading cities in Manchoukuo.

The reorganization of the Mukden Pier Office, the Mukden Railway Bureau and bureaux in the head office at Dairen is involved parallel with the present personnel shifts.

HONGKONG POPULATION SHOWS STEEP DECLINE

Latest Census Registers Sharp Decrease of 1,074,176 for Last 5 Months

Due to the steady exodus of inhabitants since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, the population of Hongkong has decreased sharply to 1,074,176 during the past five months, according to a Nichi Nichi report from Canton today, reports Domei.

During this period, 530,000 persons were said to have left the city.

Results of the census taken by the Hongkong Administration yesterday were reported by the Nichi Nichi as follows:

	Number of houses	Population
Hongkong	47,340	601,778
Kowloon	110,409	472,398
Total	157,749	1,074,176

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the population of Hongkong was 1,600,000, the report stated.

CHINESE PLEDGE SUPPORT

50,000 in Manila Offer Japanese Forces Every Help

Domei
MANILA, June 2.—To further strengthen Sino-Japanese relations, representatives of the 50,000 Chinese merchants here yesterday assembled at the Asia Theater and pledged to give their fullest support to the Japanese Forces, it was learned here today.

Wu Tung Lai, long-time resident, has been appointed chairman of the newly created Chinese-Philippine Society here, the report added.

JAPAN'S BUDDHISTS RALLY

Domei
KYOTO, June 1.—A meeting of representatives of various Buddhist sects was held at the Miyako Hotel under the auspices of the Indian Independence Support Buddhist Headquarters from 1 p.m. today.

The assembled representatives discussed ways and means of supporting the movement for the independence of India, the cradle of Buddhism.

IMPERIAL ARMY UNITS LAUNCH NEW ATTACKS IN SOUTH CHINA; CRUSH ENEMY COUNTER-DRIVES

Operations Initiated on May 31, Says Army Report

MORALE CLAIMED HIGH

Domei
CANTON, June 1.—Crack units of the Japanese Army opened operations against enemy at dawn, on May 31, it was announced by the Japanese Army Forces in South China at 5 p.m. June 1.

In order to annihilate Chungking troops commanded by General Yu Han-mou in the Seventh War Zone in Kwangtung Province, Japanese Units belonging to the Japanese Expeditionary Force in South China at dawn on Sunday launched a general offensive and already have occupied Changlung, situated 15 kilometers south of Tsungfa, in Central Kwangtung Province, according to an Asahi dispatch from a Japanese base in South China.

Meantime, vanguard columns of the Japanese Units now are swiftly advancing on Tsungfa, strategic point in the Seventh War Zone and the fall of that place is believed to be imminent, the Asahi reported.

Tsungfa, on which Japanese Units are advancing, is now defended by Chungking troops belonging to the 152nd, 153rd and other divisions, the Asahi dispatch revealed.

Counter-Attacks Foiled

Domei
SOUTH CHINA FRONT, June 1.—Having successfully repulsed the desperate counter-attacks of the Chungking 154th Division, the Japanese troops now are in high spirits, it was disclosed today.

The 154th Division is said to be the best-equipped of the 12th Group Army and is under the command of Yu Han-mou.

Yunnan Airfield Bombed

Braving unfavorable weather, a large formation of the Honda, Suzuki, Koto, Hide, Yamamoto and Goto Air Units carried out a surprise raid on an airfield south of Yunnan Station in Yunnan Province and destroyed 10 enemy airplanes including five Curtis P-40 bombers on the ground, the Asahi reported from an undisclosed base on the Burma front, reports Domei.

In addition, the Japanese raiders set aflame one enemy ammunition dump and two barracks, the report said, adding that no enemy plane tried to engage the Japanese war eagles in the battle.

Enemy Mop-Up Continues

Splendid progress is now being made in the mopping-up campaign by Japanese punitive forces against Chinese Communist remnants which infested the hilly regions in Shansi, Honan and Hopei provinces, reports Taiyuan dispatch to the Asahi. The enemy remnants are now making desperate efforts to escape from the steel cordon of the Japanese forces in which they are trapped. The Red troops consisting of the greater portion of the 18th Communist Group troops and about 10,000 others under Liu Po-cheng, which hitherto offered stubborn resistance in an attempt to break the steel encirclement of the Japanese Forces, are virtually disrupted and fleeing into remote places, in disorder.

Annihilating operations are now taking place against the enemy everywhere in hilly regions of Shansi, Honan and Hopei provinces.

Resignations Refused

Domei
NANKING, June 1.—Assuming the responsibility for the smashing reverses suffered by the Chungking forces in the East Chekiang sector, General Ku Chu-tung, Commander-in-Chief of the Chungking Third War Zone and General Wang Ching-Chiau, Commander of the Chungking 10th Group Army, yesterday wired to the Supreme National Defense Commission of the Chungking regime, asking permission to resign from their respective posts, according to information reaching here today.

The Supreme National Defense Commission, taking into consideration the possible far-reaching effects that may be caused by the resignation of the two generals upon various quarters in Chungking, will take every possible means to try and

(Continued on Page 2)

4 More U.S. Vessels Torpedoed by U-Boat; Brazil Ship Attacked

Domei
LISBON, June 1.—The United States Navy Department today announced that four American merchant ships were torpedoed off the Atlantic coast of the United States, according to a Washington dispatch received here today. Meantime, a medium-size Brazilian merchantman was attacked by a submarine in the Caribbean Sea, the United States Navy Department announced yesterday, according to a United States report received here from Washington today.

LUFTWAFFE ACTIVE OVER LIBYAN FRONT

Wave Upon Wave of Stukas Swoop Down Upon Enemy and Disperse Tank Formations

German forces around Leningrad, last Sunday, launched a large-scale attack on the city from three directions, according to a radio report from the beseiged Soviet port city, the Nichi Nichi reported today, quoting a Lisbon dispatch.

D.N.B.
BERLIN, June 1.—Referring to the activity of the Luftwaffe over the Libyan front, the High Command announced today that strong formations of German bombers had been active all day long.

Ju-88 Stukas repeatedly attacked enemy motor vehicle concentrations and tank deployments in the course of Sunday. German bombers attacked the enemy all day yesterday.

Although the British attempted to wrest the air supremacy from the Germans in this area by employing large formations of fighters, they could not prevent the Germans from dropping their deadly bombs.

Wave upon wave of Stukas swooped down upon the enemy lines and several tank concentrations which had taken up positions for counter-attacking the German forces were dispersed.

Axis Forces Superior

Domei
ISTANBUL, May 31.—Surcharged with maximum preparation and striking with tremendous force since launching a large-scale offensive on May 26 on the Libyan front in North Africa, Axis forces are maintaining overwhelming superiority in what observers here declare as an impending "Battle of Africa."

Intensive fighting is being waged in the hot shimmering heat waves of torrid Africa where the temperature hits 50 degrees Centigrade, where sand fills the nose and mouth and, where automobiles can hardly be operated due to the yellow swirling dust.

Because they were fully prepared to encounter such natural difficulties in desert warfare, the Axis forces are maintaining an overwhelming superiority since the outset of the offensive, these observers note.

Axis forces are following up their advance after achieving success in the tank battle which has waged in the sector 50 kilometers south of the port-city of Tobruk in northern Africa, it was said.

Indications reveal that Axis forces are following up their Tobruk offensive by breaking through the desert belt and are attempting to rush headlong toward the Libyan-Egyptian border.

Meanwhile, the British army is dispatching urgent reinforcements to the west African area in an attempt to stem this eastward drive of the Axis forces which seems to be in the offing, these observers revealed.

Conceding that it is yet impossible to determine the extent of the Axis plans, one can note, however, from the prevailing situation in North Africa that the Libyan campaign will not be limited to strictly local affair.

Moreover, it is beyond doubt that the present Libyan offensive carried with it threats which will tend to favorably influence warfare on German-Soviet front for the Axis, those observers concluded.

Strategy Blasted

The significance of the Kharkov operations by the German forces, which resulted in their brilliant victory, lies in the fact that the well-equipped Soviet main force under the command of Marshal Simeon Timoshenko was totally annihilated and that the Russian strategy of counter-attack against the Germans on all fronts was completely frustrated, according to a Hochi Berlin dispatch, May 31.

Judging from the concentration during last winter of German forces in the southern Kharkov sector, the

(Continued on Page 2)

SHORTAGES HAMPER U.S.-BRITISH MOVES

Aid to Chungking and Development of India Into Arsenal Meeting Failures

Despite desperate attempts by the Anglo-American camp to increase aid to the Chungking regime, their stalking-horse in the War of Greater East Asia, and to industrialize India to make it an "arsenal" of the Democracies, these attempts have practically no possibility of realization, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent at Saigon.

With the Chungking regime now completely isolated from the outside world due to the fall of Burma, both Britain and the United States are making frantic efforts to increase aid to Chungking to fight the war for Democracies, says the Nichi Nichi correspondent, in testimony of which he says that on May 28, a treaty for aiding the Chungking regime was concluded between the United States and the Chiang regime on the basis of the Lease-Lend Act, and at the Pacific War Council which sat the same day at Washington the extension of aid to the Chiang regime formed the principal subject of discussion.

Both Britain and the United States, continues the correspondent, are now planning to make India an "arsenal" of the Democracies, and the visit to India of a party of American engineers, headed by Dr. Henry F. Grady, is given much importance in this respect, for the Anglo American camp is attempting to kill two birds with one stone by making India an arsenal of the Democracies and at the same time to help the Chiang regime through India.

However, such attempts have the least possibility of being realized, in view of the now widespread anti-British sentiment in India and the growing rapprochement between the National Congress Party, the Hindus and Moslems, for the sole object of regaining independence for India.

In addition to this, there is the difficulty of transportation from either Britain or from the United States, on account of the submarine activities of the Axis Powers both in the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, and the industrialization of India for the purpose of helping the Chiang regime is easier said than done, the correspondent concludes.

Cotton Requisitioned

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 31.—Due to the shortage of cotton goods in the United States, the authorities there have been compelled to requisition all cotton materials now held by the mills, according to a Washington report received here today.

In the near future, all cotton mills in the United States will be forced to set aside 50 per cent of their stored goods as well as raw cotton for military use, the report stated.

Wool Also Lacking

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, June 1.—Referring to the serious situation which the U.S. textile industry is facing on account of the acute shortage of wool, the Nya Dagligt Allehanda reports that, at present experiments are being made to develop a mixture of wool and beach bark for overcoat material. Beech bark fiber is also used for the manufacture of hats and bed covers. The report further cites the statement of the U.S. Price Commissioner, Leon Henderson, that the standard of living in America must still be considerably lowered because the maximum war efforts can only be attained by reducing the production for civilian consumption to an "unbelievable low level."

Material Lack Is Problem

D.N.B.

GENEVA, May 31.—Dealing with problems of production with which American armament industry must cope the Manchester Guardian writes that it was true that much was heard about U.S. armament production and what it would achieve but the difficulties which the United States would still have to master were very often overlooked. Those difficulties mainly concerned the raw material question. In this connection, the paper referred to the shortage of rubber owing to the successful Japanese advance in East Asia. This problem had not yet been solved and all optimistic declarations by competent circles, according to which America would soon be able to obtain sufficient quantities of rubber, were outdated and denied.

MEIJI GAINS YET ANOTHER VICTORY ROUTING WASEDA

Wins by 19-6—Nichidai, Rikkyo Draw in Opener of Twin-Bill

The Meiji University football team swept to another victory Monday afternoon by routing Waseda 19 to 6 at the Korakuen stadium. In the opener of the twin bill, Nichidai and Rikkyo battled to a 0 to 0 draw.

Obana, Meiji's captain and fullback was the big gun of the day against Waseda. He accounted for all of his team's points with three touchdowns and a point after touchdown.

At the half Meiji led 13 to 0. Only after Meiji had scored it's third touchdown was Waseda able to score on a sustained late in the game with Narumi going over for the touchdown.

Press Comments

Tuesday, June 2

HOCHI—Significance of Kharkov Battle
NICHI NICHI—Future of Reserve Bank Note System
YOMIURI—Progress of Anti-Fapi Policy

Significance of Kharkov Battle

HOCHI—On the Kharkov front in the Ukraine, the German troops dealt a fatal blow to the Soviet Army of half a million strong and captured more than 200,000 Soviet troops as war prisoners, which must be said to be a historic achievement in the German-Soviet war.

Not only is Kharkov a key strategic point in the Ukraine Plain, but it is also an important center for the munitions and heavy industries as well as for agricultural products throughout the Soviet Union.

Accordingly, the control of the Kharkov area will have a far-reaching significance in the future of the German-Soviet War. It is for this reason that the powerful Soviet troops took the initiative to recapture Kharkov at the outset of the current hostilities.

Against the overwhelming odds of half a million Soviet troops, the German Army daringly thrust into the center of the enemy's offensive line and gradually besieged the Soviet troops until an annihilating blow was finally dealt to them. Thus, due to their undaunted fighting spirit, coupled with the use of powerful mechanized units, the German Army achieved great war results which are comparable with the victory of Tannenberg in the last World War.

The Soviet Army, too, during several months last winter, undoubtedly examined its military tactics before putting them into operation this spring, which, however, failed to attain the desired results.

Throughout the military operations of the German and Soviet armies, we see a wide difference between the fighting spirit of the two armies, which undeniably formed an element that decided the main issue of the war.

The Soviet Army, however, placing absolute trust in Premier Josef Stalin, has been doing and will do its best in coping with the crisis confronting the country. The Soviet Union at present, instead of endeavoring to construct a Communistic State, has been trying to establish a powerful national defense State.

Meantime, the German Army, firmly convinced that it has been fulfilling a great mission under the leadership of its heaven-sent leader, has been exerting itself to the utmost for the construction of a new order in Europe. This firm conviction enabled it to break through the center of the Soviet offensive line, thus to deliver a fatal blow to the enemy. The result of the Kharkov battle has a far-reaching significance in the future of the German-Soviet War.

Future of Reserve Bank Note System

NICHI NICHI—The monetary system in Central China has made a fresh start with a clear objective, as the Central Reserve Bank note system. The currency system in Central China until this spring was quite strange and complicated. There was no stabilized exchange rate between the military scrip based on the Japanese yen, the currency of the Central Reserve Bank and the old fapi issued by the Chungking regime.

This strange situation has been rapidly remedied during the past two months and the parity which formerly existed between the Reserve Bank note and the fapi was abandoned, followed by the establishment of a new exchange rate between the military scrip and the Reserve Bank currency.

Moreover, the old fapi was recently prohibited to circulate as legal tender and is to be exchanged with the Reserve Bank note in a two-week period at a fixed rate. Thus the position of the Reserve Bank note has firmly been established and its relation with the yen has been clarified.

This procedure, however, does not mean that all financial and monetary questions in Central China have been settled. Although the fapi is no longer the legal tender, it will continue to circulate for the time being.

The Reserve Bank note will circulate in three provinces and two special municipalities under the control of the National Government at present, but the old fapi will continue to circulate in those regions, too. The situation will be more complicated in those regions neighboring the enemy zones.

Although the situation will be more complicated in connection with the trade with interior regions of China, the solidity of the economic strength of Central China as well as the powerful political strength of Japan and the National Government backing it will solve all difficulties existing in this connection.

The peace zone under the National Government of China, needless to say, is superior to all other regions in China in its economic strength. Moreover, the zone is supported by abundant materials and commodities from Japan and other regions of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The National Government has given enough guarantee to the welfare of the people in the peace zone by allowing the exchange of old fapi with the Reserve Bank note. Although there may be various difficulties, the National Government must now take necessary steps to cut off the peace zone economically from the interior.

Progress of Anti-Fapi Policy

YOMIURI—The China affair is undeniably related to the War of Greater East Asia. As clarified in the declaration of the Imperial Japanese Government and in its note to the United States Government on December 8 last year, the War of Greater East Asia can be viewed as the inevitable result of the China Affair.

In this sense, the China affair formed the basis for the War of Greater East Asia, and the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the aim of the War of Greater East Asia, cannot be attained without solving the China affair.

For the settlement of the China affair, it is necessary to strengthen the armed hostilities against the Chungking regime, on the one hand, and to foster the growth of the National Government for the execution of effective construction measures on the other. The military operations being carried out of late in Yunnan, Chekiang, North China and against the enemy air bases in South China belong to the former category, while the fapi policy recently announced by the National Government belong to the latter.

In the announcement of the Japanese Finance Ministry and that by the Finance Minister of the National Government of China on May 27, the policy of exchanging the old fapi with the Reserve Bank note at the rate of two to one in order to expel the influences of the fapi from the region under the control of the Nanking Government has been made known.

It was also announced by the joint communique issued by the commanders of the Japanese Army and Navy in the Shanghai area that the Central Bank and the Farmers Bank of China would be closed because of their hostile character, and that the Communications Bank and the Bank of China would be reorganized to cope with the new situation.

Meantime, the Japanese military authorities announced on May 30 the circulation of the Reserve Bank note in South China and the wholesale exhange of the old fapi with the new notes in order to expel the latter's influence from South China.

The anti-fapi policy of the National Government is a currency struggle against the Chungking regime. The unification of currency in those regions under the jurisdiction of the National Government of China will safeguard the livelihood of the people from the currency manipulation of the Chungking regime. It will also contribute toward the reconstruction in Central China as well as toward the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia.

TRAINING SCHOOL OPENED

Emigration Institute Set Up in Suginami-ku

Opening ceremonies of the Central Overseas Emigration Training Institute, at Amanuma, Suginami-ku, were held Saturday morning.

Among those present at the ceremonies, were Lieutenant-General Tetsujiro Yamada, head of the Institute, Toshio Shiratori, chairman of the Central Overseas Emigration Association, General Senjuro Hayashi, Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Tsurukichi Maruyama, Toru Toyama and others numbering about 130 persons.

Luftwaffe Active Over Libyan Front

(Continued From Page 1)

dispatch says, the Russian army anticipated a German attack and Marshal Timoshenko, the most prominent strategist of the Soviet Union, challenged the Germans in the Kharkov-Kerch-Dnepropetrovsk triangle.

This plan first failed at Kerch. But Marshal Timoshenko tried to cut off the German rear communications in the Kharkov region while the Fuehrer's panzer units were still busy in Southern Ukraine. The Soviet leader, never expected that even the best German mechanical forces would be able to advance up north to attack the Russians from the rear.

As a result of this victory by Germany, the next interest is focussed on the question of when and how the two main forces of the opposing armies will clash.

59 OFFICIALS FOR SOUTH

Were Selected From China Affairs Board, Hsinmin Society

Domei

PEKING, June 1.—Fifty-nine administrative officials selected from among the members of the Hsinmin Society and the staff of the North China Liaison Office of the China Affairs Board, will leave for the Southern Regions on June 5 via Shanghai.

The administrative officials including Shohachiro Tsuchiya, counselor of the Hopei Council of the Hsinmin Society, are scheduled to serve in various places throughout the Japanese occupied Southern Regions.

Bye-Election Set for Kyoto

Bye-election of a member of the House of Peers will be held on September 8 in Kyoto Prefecture, a seat being vacated following the death of Tokutaro Osawa, high tax paying member of the House, according to Domei.

FAPI'S DOOM SEALED BY NANKING'S ACTION

Currency Loses All Backing as Anglo-Saxons Driven Out Of East Asia

The fapi, Chungking's sole tool for propping up its fast-collapsing economic activities, will soon be only a scrap of paper. This will prove a true blow to the regime, but it cannot be helped because of the imminent needs for the establishment of a Greater East Asia, says Seiji Yoshida, in charge of the investigation department of the Mitsubishi Bank.

"With the present move, to go into effect on the 8th of this month, the currency situation in Central China, which has been so confused, will brighten up suddenly," said Mr. Yoshida, Monday afternoon to a visiting newspaper man.

"With the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, the Anglo-Saxon influences in China have been completely undermined and the fapi, Chungking's legal tender, has been deprived of its backing.

"It is calculated that the Chiang regime at Chungking now has at least 20,000,000,000 yuan worth of fapi outstanding. This is the result of the regime's reliance on the issuance of the paper money for the payment of its war expenses. Now that the fapi has lost its backing because new loans from the Anglo-Saxon countries are unavailable it is natural that the money is on a gradual decline.

"The situation has thus come to such a plight that the National Government of China must do something to save the Chinese populace from the hardships they must suffer due to the sharp decline of the fapi.

"The main point of the new move is the exchange of the fapi with the notes of the Central Reserve Bank at the rate of 2 to 1. The exchange will be started on the 8th of this month. After two weeks the fapi will totally lose its value with the exception of its subsidiary coins. This exception was made in consideration of the inconveniences which might be met by the general public in their daily life.

"The Chungking regime, it is to be noted, since spring this year, has given up its old policy of keeping up the value of the fapi. The leaders there apparently intended to disturb the financial condition of the Japan-occupied parts of China by flooding these regions with as much fapi as possible. This was one of the regime's "scorched earth" tactics, it was said. This sinister aim of Chungking, however, is now entirely effectless due to the National Government's new measure.

"As a financial man, I have been earnestly hoping that all the countries to be included in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will keep up their respective financial activities in full cooperation with Japan and that the Japanese yen will be made the money standard. With the present measure in new China, things seem to be gradually moving toward the desired goal."

GREAT EXPANSION SEEN IN NAZI ARMS OUTPUT

Production Capacity Steps Over 100 Per Cent Mark In Some Cases

Special

BERLIN, May 30.—A further considerable increase in German arms and ammunition production during the next few weeks was announced by Reich Minister of Munitions, Albert Speer, when addressing German workers decorated with distinguished service medals for their extraordinary achievements at the Reich Chancellery here.

After describing how the new arms now arriving at the front were received with the greatest joy by German soldiers who had already tested a few of them in action, the Minister announced that the German armament production is now entering a new phase, which will result in a considerable increase of the arms and ammunition output.

The Minister then pointed out that the German armament industry had succeeded in doing more than in meeting only the demands of the Fuehrer, although those were not too easily complied with.

The production capacity had increased by 33 to 50 per cent in general, and in some cases had stepped over the 100 per cent mark.

The Minister finally stressed that the Fuehrer had been profoundly impressed by the magnificent performances of German workers.

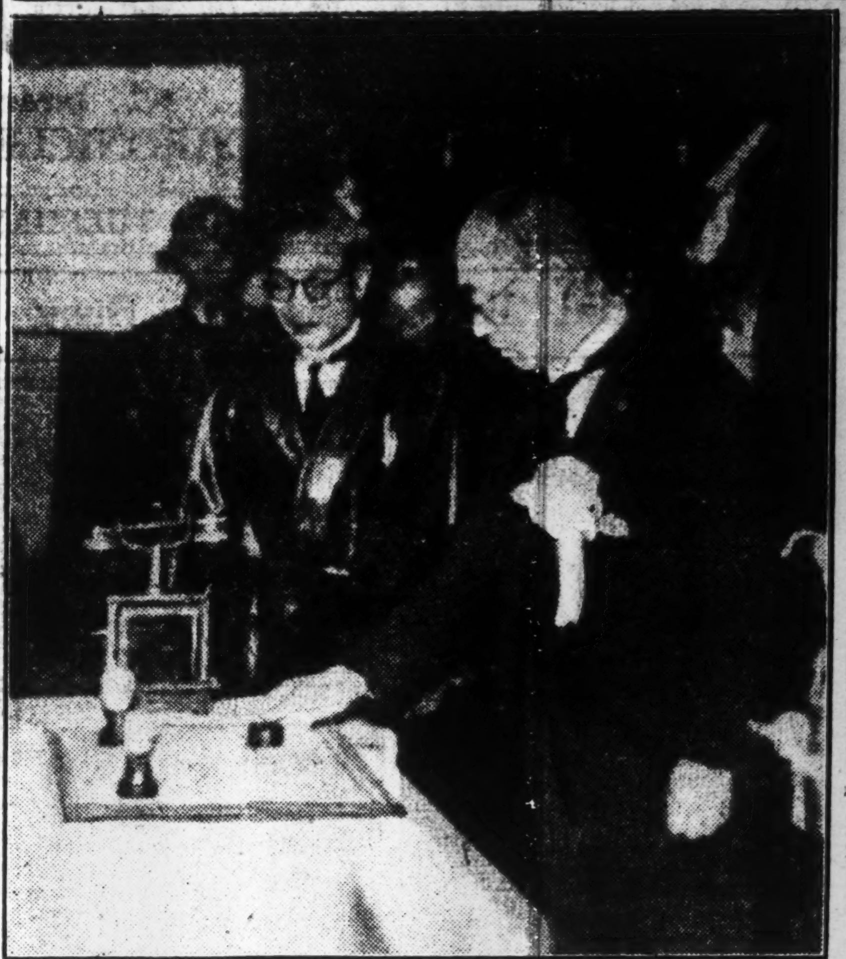
Two Made Count

The Imperial Household Department Monday announced the succession of Takemaro Kaneko and Koretate Kamei to their peerage of count the former after the late Count Kentaro Kaneko, and the latter after the late Count Koretsune Kamei, according to Domei.

Popular Delusions

The belief that the air at the seashore contains more "ozone" than at other places is erroneous; what the average individual fancies is "ozone" is likely to be the smell of decaying seaweed.

Kanmon Link Opened



Home Minister Yuzawa is seen pushing the button that automatically blasted the remaining barrier within the new undersea tunnel linking Shimonoseki and Moji, on Sunday. Constructed at a cost of ¥17,000,000, the tunnel is expected to be opened to general traffic some time in 1945 . . . . 10 years after the work was first launched.

CHIANG FLIERS POOR, SAYS U.S. VOLUNTEER

Airman Who Was Shot Down By Japanese Gives Interesting Facts

Captain Louis Sherman Bishop, American volunteer in Chiang Kai-shek's air force, who was captured by the Japanese, disclosed many interesting facts to an Asahi war correspondent at a certain base in Burma on Friday concerning the Chungking Air Force, reports Domei.

Captain Bishop was captured by Japanese airmen on May 20 at a certain place in northern French Indo-China, when his plane was shot down by Japanese anti-aircraft fire and he saved himself by bailing out, it is disclosed.

Describing the true situation existing in the Chungking Air Force, Captain Bishop told the Asahi correspondent the following:

"Together with 26 fellow fliers, all Americans, who volunteered for service with the Chungking Air Force, I left the United States on September 23, 1941, and arrived at Rangoon in November via Honolulu, Surabaya, Batavia and Singapore.

"At the time when I left my country, I never thought that Japan and the United States should fight. Hearing that the War of Greater East Asia had broken out, we started from Rangoon on January 8 and later we arrived at Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, via Lashio.

"At the time when the war of Greater East Asia started, there were about 300 American volunteer fliers and ground crew men in the Chungking Air Forces. However, at the time when I was shot down, there remained only about 50 American fliers and 100 ground crew members and there were only 45 Curtiss P No. 40 type planes left.

No Supply Route

"There is no way now to supply planes to the Chungking Air Force and as a result this branch of Chiang's fighting force is very weak now.

"When I was in my country, it is true I often heard of the weakness of the Chungking Air Force, but I was greatly surprised to see how really weak it was after I joined it.

"Chungking fliers are not trained for team work and whenever they embarked in aerial combat, they fought as individual units, revealing much weakness in joint aerial operations.

"Under these conditions, I always saw that the Chungking fliers, whenever they were compelled to take joint action, were badly defeated by the Japanese.

"I first recognized the real power of the Japanese Air Units when they attacked Rangoon for the first time

"Just before Mandalay fell to the Japanese Forces, I took part in a fierce aerial combat with Japanese planes over Burma and I was greatly impressed with brave fighting spirit of the Japanese fliers.

"Japanese bombers never fell out of formation and with brave fighting spirit and fine skill, they always attacked their objective.

"Being cut off from the outside, the American fliers managed to get world news over short-wave radio sets, however, we were generally confused as to what reports we should believe.

Receives Big Shock

"I was greatly shocked when I heard the news concerning Japanese attacks against Pearl Harbor and the fall of Singapore. Moreover, I was surprised when I learned of the defeat of the Allied Combined Fleet in the Coral Sea Battle.

"Judging from the results so far attained by the Japanese Navy, I am now compelled to believe that the United States Navy is no match for the Japanese Navy."

Concerning the inhabitants of Kunming, the American flier stated that he now understands why the Chinese people under Chungking's influence show no concern at all for the war between Chungking and Japan.

Speaking of his past life, the American flier said the American airmen get a minimum salary of 600 U.S. dollars and a maximum of 675 dollars and a 500 dollar bonus for each enemy plane shot down.

Captain Bishop then said there were about 25 to 30 Buffalo-type planes at Rangoon, which were used by the British. Incidentally, Captain Bishop declared that he did not think the British were very good fliers.

Had to Bail Out

On the morning of May 20, Captain Bishop said, he received orders to attack trains carrying supplies to Japanese troops. He hopped off from the Kunming airfield for an objective in French Indo-China and flew about 45 miles south of Laokai.

It was there, the Captain said, that his plane was shot down by anti-aircraft fire and he bailed out.

Captain Bishop expressed his gratefulness for the sympathetic and kind treatment accorded him by the Japanese Army.

Closing his interview with the Asahi war correspondent, Captain Bishop said, he came to Chungking as an instructor.

His greatest hope now, he said, is to see his six-year old daughter and his wife.

IMPERIAL PROXY ARRIVES AT MUKDEN FROM HSINKING

Prince Takamatsu Grants Audiences to Important Local Officials

Domei

MUKDEN, June 1.—His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu, Imperial Proxy, arrived here at 1:10 p.m. today from Hsinking.

His Imperial Highness graciously received in audience several important local officials, including Rokuzo Takebe, director of the General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo Government, the Governor and Vice-Governor of Mukden Province and the Mayor and Vice-Mayor of Mukden.

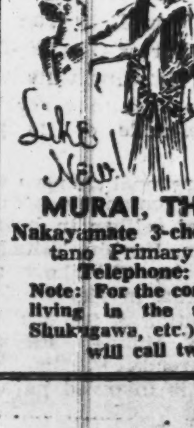
During the audience, His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu posed many questions regarding general affairs of the province and the city.

FISH FLOOD TOKYO MARKET

Total Supply During Past Week Amounts to 540 Tons

Loads of fish are crowding into the fish markets of Tokyo, to the great joy of the populace, reports Domei. The total fish supply this past week amounted to 540 tons, 26.8 per cent more than the same period of last year when 426 tons were supplied.

The people of Tokyo were able to buy 134 momme per head, of sardines, bonito, flatfish, yellow-fish, tuna, and others, some of which at a cheaper price than officially fixed.



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NEW ELECTION PLAN PROVES SUCCESSFUL

Recommendation of Candidates Also Used for Local Polls—Good Results Seen

The new system of recommending candidates for election that was adopted at the recent general election of the members of the House of Representatives has also been applied to the election of town and village assemblies held during May in 6,767 communities of the country.

The results of the system were very satisfactory, and, according to reports reaching the Home Ministry up to May 30, in 5,189 towns and villages, recommended candidates who were elected totaled 62,765 or 89.5 per cent of the total membership, while unrecommended candidates elected reached 7,363 or 10.5 per cent.

The number of new men was much greater than that of former members, as in the case of the election of the members of the House of Representatives. The new men totaled 38,599 or 57.2 per cent.

It is also notable that because of the adoption of the system of recommending candidates there were many districts where the number of candidates did not surpass the members to be elected and thus there was no need of voting.

During June, 2,008 towns and villages will hold their elections for their respective town or village assemblies, and in July, 599 towns and villages will go to the polls. In all these cases the recommendation system will be adopted.

In order to enable local towns and villages to make necessary preparations for holding their respective elections so that they will actually cooperate in assisting the Imperial Rule, the Home Ministry has permitted towns and villages to postpone their election. Thus, out of 9,491 towns and villages which are scheduled to hold their assembly elections before March, next year, 4,456 towns and villages have already decided to postpone the time of their election.

Among the town and village assembly elections held up to May 30, Okinawa Prefecture showed the highest record of all elected members recommended. Nagano Prefecture came second with 98 per cent, and Nagasaki was third with 96.7 per cent. Gumma, Kanagawa and Hyogo were fourth with 96.5 per cent.

Bridges' Expulsion Opposed by Unions

(Continued From Page 1)

paper of the British Communists, whose publication had been suspended for some time, recently decided to resume publication the result of a vote among those interested, when 1,240,000 voters supported the move as against 230,000 opposed.

An interesting revelation concerning the resurrection of this Communist paper was that Home Secretary Morrison, under whose name publication was suspended, was compelled to vote siding with the pros on the proposed resumption of the paper. He is a member of the standing committee of the Laborites and was obliged to vote with other members of the body, it is reported.

A correspondent of a Spanish paper, on this domestic situation in British Isles, said: "The British political condition can no longer be surveyed under the light of the old ideas about the country. The whole country is so much tinted with Red."

Japanese Army Starts New South China Drive

(Continued From Page 1)

make them remain at their positions, the information revealed.

Meanwhile, the same Commission, holding daily urgent sittings, reportedly is absorbed in finding adequate measures to cope with the situation arising from the complete collapse of the crack Chungking troops in the famous walled city of Kinhwa.

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Japan Times & Advertiser

Published by The Japan Times, Limited

TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:

1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku Central P.O. Box 144, 252, 358. Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 408, 3837, 8859, 7003. Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo" Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1778. YOKOHAMA, 187 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240. KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku; Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

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NEW SHIP COMPANY SET IN MANCHOUKUO

To Bolster Marine Transportation Service to Important Industries

Domei

HSINKING, June 1.—In order to improve and strengthen the marine transport service for the essential materials required by the various Manchoukuoan industries, the Government of Manchoukuo on Saturday founded a semi-official joint stock shipping company at Yingkow.

The newly-organized company, with all the minor shipping companies to the adjoining district merged into it, is capitalized at ¥10,000,000.

The Government will contribute and invest in materials as well as in cash and will also assist the company by supplying necessary funds and materials for shipbuilding.

The new company is to commence business from June 1, with Ryoichi Ogawa as the president.

New Marine Association

In preparation for the inauguration of a new Japan marine animal hunting company, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry yesterday sponsored the first conference attended by representatives of the Imperial Aquatic Industrial Society, Marine Fishing Association and other marine associations at the Agriculture and Forestry Minister's official residence to map out a concrete program for the creation of the new company.

As a result of the meeting the following promoters were chosen: North Chishima Aquatic Company, North Japan Fishing Company, Nichiro (Russo-Japanese) Fishing Company and Japan Aquatic Industry Company.

Competent officials of the Home Office and Hokkaido Prefectural Government also participated in yesterday's round-table conference.

It is understood that the projected new marine animal firm is designed to hunt sea and land animals on the northern islands, centering around the Chishima Islands. The firm will operate in accordance to the newly-enacted regulations which controls the capture of sea otter and fur seal.

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AXIS PLANES DOWN 25 ENEMY MACHINES ON N. AFRICAN FRONT

Luftwaffe Supreme in Arctic Ocean, Damaging Four Transports

FIGHT SEEN IN CHANNEL

Aftermath of Terrific German Annihilation Drive in Kharkov Described

Domei

BERLIN, May 31.—In the North African fronts, Axis air forces yesterday continued attacks on enemy troops, and shot down 25 British planes in aerial fighting, it was revealed in a communique issued today by the German High Command.

In the Arctic Ocean, German aircraft yesterday attacked four enemy transports causing heavy damage, the communique further announced.

Meanwhile, German planes yesterday in a fierce aerial combat over the English Channel shot down two British planes. In air fighting with British planes off the Dutch coast, German aircraft downed eight enemy planes, the communique concluded.

Aftermath of Battle

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 31.—Every dispatch from the south Kharkov sector adds to the increasing horror of the recent annihilation operations by the German forces in that region. Following is a report from the front by a Stockholm-Tidningen correspondent:

"Words cannot describe the horrible sights of the heaps of Soviet corpses found everywhere in the area.

"I left Kharkov for the front on the morning of May 29. As I approached the battlefield I noted a vast area, several kilometers in radius, filled with arms and munitions left behind by the Soviet troops. German soldiers were busy clearing up the confusion, amidst which, riderless enemy horses neighed for their masters.

"As I proceeded further I saw endless rows of war prisoners. On reaching the scene of actual battle, I found myself at utter loss for words to describe the terrible scene that spread before me.

"As far as the eye could reach, the results of havoc were evident with scattered war supplies and dead bodies everywhere.

"No other scene can ever bear comparison. I could not help walking miles and miles in an effort to get rid of the horrible memory but, all in vain . . . the hell seen at Kharkov will remain with me forever."

BRITAIN NOW DOUBTING U.S. 'DETERMINATION'

Marshall's Threat to Land in Europe Regarded as Mere Bluff

Although British newspapers attach much importance to the announcement made by General George Catlet Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, that the United States will effect landing operations on the European continent on the ground that it was the first announcement made on the move by a high officer of the fighting service, general indication in London is that it is nothing but mere bluff on the part of the United States, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the Miyako on the strength of information received there from neutral countries, reports Domei.

The United States lacks ships, as pointed out by the New York Herald Tribune, to actually effect landing operations. Under the circumstances, it is generally believed that General Marshall's announcement is nothing but a gesture for home consumption to conceal the consecutive defeats from the people, the dispatch concluded.

PEERS FORM LIAISON BODY

To Keep Up Contact With Rule Aid Groups

In order to keep up closer connections between the House of Peers, the Government and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Upper House has decided to organize a Liaison Committee, reports Domei.

The new committee will consist of 19 members, including six representatives of the Kenkyu Kai, the majority party, three members of the Kosei Kai, and two each, from the Kayo Kai, Dowa Kai and Koyukai, as well as two independent members.

Nanking Envoy Sees Foreign Minister

Dr. Chu Min-i, Special Nanking Government Envoy who is now in the capital as the State's guest, was entertained Monday evening at a dinner given by Shigenori Togo, the Foreign Minister. Seen above, Dr. Chu, on the left, is holding an informal chat with Mr. Togo at the latter's official residence. The Foreign Minister is seated on the right.

THREE U.S. VESSELS SUNK IN CARIBBEAN

Another Unidentified Ship Also Sent Down, Navy Department Admits

140 CLAIMED IN MAY

Nazi Paper Points Out How Huge Losses Affect Anglo-American Efforts

Domei

LISBON, May 31.—The United States Navy Department today announced that four merchantmen, including three American vessels and one unidentified vessel were torpedoed and sunk in the Caribbean Sea and all survivors were landed at a port on the eastern coast of the United States, according to a Washington Associated Press dispatch.

22 More Ships Sunk

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 31.—On the anniversary of the day of the Battle of Skagerrak, the German Navy obtained a fresh success, reports the German High Command.

It states that in untiring continuation of its fight against the enemy's supply shipping, the Reich submarines operating in the Western Atlantic have sunk 22 more ships totaling 106,000 tons. In May alone, the announcement revealed that the U-boats have thus sunk a total of 140 ships with 767,400 gross registered tons.

Losses Hurt Allies

Special

BERLIN, May 31.—None of the warring nations harbors the slightest doubt that shipping in this conflict more than ever before plays a decisive role, writes the Berliner Morgenpost in a long article entitled "British Shipping Tonnage Fast Decreasing."

There are many reasons for shipping playing such an important role, the journal continues, of which one is the fact that modern scientific warfare necessitates the dispatch of important raw materials from their source of origin to the places where they are to be used. Proceeding, the paper says:

Due to the fact that the present conflict is fought all over the globe, in all zones, and in every climate, enormous quantities of shipping space are needed to convey troops from one part of the world to another and to supply these troops with all the necessary food, arms and munitions.

It is quite understandable that for this reason the demand for a larger tonnage has amounted to an enormous degree in all those countries whose territories are extended all over the globe and whose economic structure is built up in a manner in which one part delivers the raw materials and the other part sends the manufactured products back to its place of origin. This is particularly the case with the British Empire.

Conflicting Factors

In wartime shipping, two factors are in constant conflict with each other, the creation of shipping space and the destruction of shipping space. This brings up the question whether those concerned, i.e. Britain and the United States are capable of slowing down the decrease in tonnage to stave off the impending

(Continued on Page 2)

Thai Forces Take Strategic Point East of Keng-Tung

Domei

BANGKOK, June 1.—Another strategic point, 80 kilometers east of Keng-Tung, was occupied by Thai forces at 10 p.m. Saturday, according to a Thai radio announcement last night. The Thai forces, which occupied the strategic border town of Keng-Tung, now are in control of a section famed for its rice production, the announcement added.

LICENSE SYSTEM USED FOR MILITARY SCRIPS

Japanese Authorities in Shanghai Take Step in View of Changing Situation

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 1.—The press section of the Japanese Army here and the press section of the Japanese Fleet in Chinese waters simultaneously announced at noon today that in future a license system will be adopted for money exchangers who are to deal in Japanese military scrips.

This move is said to have been taken in view of the growing importance of the maintenance of the value of the Japanese military scrips because of the fact that the old fapi or the Chungking dollar is going to be completely withdrawn from circulation.

The announcement of the Japanese military authorities reads in substance:

"In future it has been decided that all money exchangers in Shanghai who desire to deal in the exchange of the Japanese military scrips are required to obtain a license from the Highest Command of the Japanese Army and Navy operating in the Shanghai sector. The work in connection with the granting of the license will be handled by Japanese military treasury commissioners stationed in Shanghai."

SHONAN CITY COMMENCES FETING JAPANESE WEEK

Various Events Held to Inject Nipponese Color to 600,000 Population

Domei

SHONAN CITY, May 31.—The 600,000 population of Shonan City will become more Japanese-minded as the Japanese diffusion week starts here from tomorrow.

Under the slogan, "Japanese For Official Language in Greater East Asia," movies, lectures, radio programs and various other events will be carried out here under the sponsorship of the Japanese administration with the support of local leaders.

Hours of Japanese courses at local primary schools will be extended during the week while a number of Japanese songs will be taught.

Efforts will be made by the Japanese authorities to have the stores in the city adopt the Japanese language for their signboards while the destinations of city trolley cars will be shown in Japanese kana characters.

At the Shonan Theater, the biggest movie house in the city, juvenile dramas and musical concerts will be given throughout the week with Japan as the main theme.

BRITAIN COMPELLED TO APPEASE INDIANS

Statement Expected Shortly Regarding Reorganization of Governor-General's Council

MUSLIMS ARE DISSATISFIED

Nothing But Separation From Other Groups Will Satisfy Them, Member States

Domei

LISBON, June 1.—The British Government soon will issue an important statement concerning the reorganization of the Governor-General's Council of India in a frantic effort to settle the Indian problems, according to a Reuters report received here.

Two new Defense Ministers will be added to the Council, Reuters said, adding, that the Muslims apparently will be represented in the Indian Cabinet.

Meanwhile, it is understood that there will be a further reshuffle in the Council, inasmuch as there are some vacancies and some members intend to resign because of ill health.

Nothing but separation from other groups can satisfy the Muslims, according to a member of a party of the All India Muslim League Civil Defense Committee, declared upon arriving at Ahmedabad yesterday according to a New Delhi report received here today.

The committee now is touring India, the report stated.

According to the member of the committee, the Muslims love India

(Continued on Page 2)

YASUDA APPOINTED NEW COMMANDER OF ARMY AIR FORCE

Head of Institute for Research In Aviation Technique Installed in Post

WILL PLAN MOBILIZATION

Lieutenant-General to Be Responsible for Conducting Mainland Operations

The investiture of Lieutenant General Takeo Yasuda as commander of Army Air Force Headquarters was announced in a communique issued by the War Ministry on Monday.

The announcement said:

"Lieutenant-General Takeo Yasuda has been installed in the post of commander of the Army Air Force in consequence of the inauguration of the Army Air Force Headquarters at home a short time ago."

Lieutenant-General Yasuda is the first commander of the Army Air Force Headquarters which was established on May 19. Establishment of the headquarters was a move to adjust and strengthen the Army Air Force in the mainland. The office of commander of the headquarters corresponds to the office of a commander of a division of ground troops at home.

To Plan Mobilization

Full Generals and Lieutenant-Generals are eligible for service as commander of the Army Air Force as in the case of commander of the divisions of ground troops in the mainland. The main duties of commander of the Army Air Force Headquarters are to plan the mobilization of the air divisions, supervise the conduct of affairs related to the mobilization, and train the members of the air force under his command.

The Chief of the Army General Staff is responsible for planning the operations of the Army Air Force. Military administration and the conduct of personnel affairs of the air force fall within the province of the Minister of War.

The Inspector-General of Army Aviation has the duty of conducting affairs related to the education of the members of the air force. Lieutenant-General Yasuda hails from Okayama Prefecture. A graduate of the Military Academy and the Artillery and Engineering School, he once held the post of military attache to the Embassy in Italy. In later years he was in charge of the research department of the Signal Service School.

Then he was attached to the Kwantung Army. In December, 1934 he was appointed head of the defense section of the War Ministry. From this post he was transferred to the old aviation headquarters of which he was commander until he was made president of the Institute for Research in Aviation technique in December, 1938, a post which has since been held by him. He was promoted to be a Lieutenant-General in August, 1939.

Koiso Quits Rule-Aid Body

General Kuniaki Koiso, new Governor-General of Chosen, sent in his resignation of his post as a director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association on Monday.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

AUSTRALIA RESTRICTS RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION

LISBON, June 1.—Unnecessary passengers and goods will not be carried on railways, the Australian Minister for transport broadcast today, adding that defense supplies will be carried before anything else and preference given to passengers on important business.

GASOLINE AND TIRE SHORTAGE IN NEW ZEALAND

STOCKHOLM, June 1.—Explaining the dire shortage of gasoline and tires, the Minister of National Service of New Zealand declared that many private cars will have to be kept in garages in the next few months.

CIANO REAFFIRMS SOLIDARITY WITH AXIS

STOCKHOLM, June 1.—Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, reiterated today that the principles of Italian foreign policy is absolute solidarity with Japan and Germany, adding that the Italian people as well as the Government are unanimous in the opinion that this war is indivisible.

LONDON PESSIMISTIC OVER CYRENAICA BATTLE

STOCKHOLM, June 1.—The optimism entertained in London at the outset of the battle in Cyrenaica is slowly but surely giving way to pessimism and misgiving because the Italo-German offensive might be successful, it was reported in the Swedish press.

LAVAL ASKS WORKERS TO AID GERMANY

LISBON, June 1.—Pierre Laval, Vichy Premier, called on all French workers to give industrial collaboration to Germany. He told presidents of 150 French Industrial Committees that Frenchmen must work in German war factories not only in Germany alone, but in occupied territories as well.

Reconstruction in Borneo Regions Progresses by Leaps and Bounds

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN BORNEO, May 31.—Following the arrival, on May 5, of Lieutenant-General Marquis Toshinori Maeda, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army in the Borneo Regions, general reconstruction plans covering the northern and western parts of the island have steadily been carried out with peace and order rapidly restored in these regions.

The native inhabitants have been returning in a steady stream, and the various public facilities demolished by the enemy have been reconstructed.

The oil wells of Miri, restored to normalcy, are producing a greater amount of oil than originally anticipated, and the lumber factories as well as match factories are operating in full seving.

A large task, however, is being faced by the Japanese Army regarding the administration of the island due to the complicated feudalistic system of tariff barriers between different provinces hitherto maintained by the British and Dutch rulers.

An efficient plan, however, uniting the whole of Borneo, has been drawn up by the Japanese Army, and under Japanese military supervision, Chinese, Malays and other natives are closely cooperating in the administration of the island which is now entirely devoid of British or Dutch nationals.

With the arrival, on May 27, of over 500 Japanese administrative officials who will be scattered over various important spots from Sandakan in the north to Pontianak in the south, the administration of the island is expected to be smoothly carried out in the near future.

DIFFICULTIES AHEAD, SAYS CHILE LEADER

Warns Nation to Prepare for Cooperation With Government in Crisis

CONSERVATION URGED

Former President Says There Is No Need to Go to U.S. To See F.D.R.

Domei

SANTIAGO, May 31.—Raul Morales, Chilean Minister of the Interior, today, appealed over the radio to the Chilean people to prepare themselves for staunch cooperation with the Government and sacrifice for the country as it is inescapable that Chile face multifold adverse influences due to the present war.

Despite the exceedingly difficult position in which the country now is placed, Mr. Morales said, Chile has no connection with the war, its frontiers are not menaced and as yet no direct repercussions of the war have been experienced from any quarter whatsoever.

The Chilean minister, however, warned his people that Chile cannot escape suffering from various inevitable influences from the war which are sure to come.

"It is necessary, therefore, that we maintain cool composure in order to avoid ruin of Chilean economy from the steadily growing insufficiency in raw material resources," Mr. Morales said.

There is a dearth of raw materials such as oil, materials for clothing, rubber, tires and a multitude of other goods, the Chilean Minister revealed, exhorting the people to be sparing in the use of such commodities.

"Thus, I implore you citizens to prepare yourselves for cooperation with the Government and for sacrifice to the fatherland," Mr. Morales concluded.

Declines Rios' Invitation

D.N.B.

SANTIAGO, May 29.—In a letter to Chilean President Juan Antonio Rios, the former Chilean President Arturo Alessandri Palma declined to accept the former's invitation that he, Mr. Palma, should go to the United States as special Chilean envoy.

A week ago. American news agencies spread the rumor that Mr. Palma was planning to visit President Roosevelt.

In his letter to President Rios, the ex-Chilean President stated that in his opinion a journey to Washington was not necessary since Chile's attitude had been established and there was no need of any change unless Chile would be attacked directly.

U.S. OFFICERS IN LONDON

Comprise Two-Thirds of Members Of General Staff

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, May 29.—Two-thirds of the members of the United States General Staff are now in London, according to the Aftonbladet.

General Berton B. Sommerville, chief of the United States military administration office, called on the British War Office for a conference with the British authorities. He later met British Minister of Wartime Munitions Productions, Captain Oliver Lyttleton.

General Henry H. Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army Air Force, gave a banquet in honor of General Sommerville, which was attended by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and many other prominent personages.

It is rumored in London that a great strategical plan of the Allies dealing with the allied policy during the war as well as with post-war problems will be published shortly.

MEXICO PREPARING FOR ANTI-AXIS MOVE

With Measure Declaring War Passing Both Houses, Camacho Gets Ready

DEFENSE BODY CHOSEN

U.S. Vessel at Anchor in Tampico Harbor Catches Fire After Explosion

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 31.—The bill declaring war against the Axis Powers has passed both houses in Mexico, and President Avila Camacho after awaiting the completion of Mexico's technical preparations is expected to declare war against the Axis countries tomorrow.

Both houses are also expected to decide on matters concerning various war measures.

Meanwhile, a supreme defense committee has been organized with President Camacho as its head which, with the outbreak of war, will discuss defense measures.

General Salvador Sanchez, Chief of the General Staff, commenting on this matter, has stated that measures for the defense of the Atlantic and the Pacific are fully prepared, but the reformation of the army will require a year. During this time, he warned, "there is a possibility of the enemy invading our shores. The Supreme Defense Committee will no doubt mobilize every resource of the nation."

In a hasty attempt to protect Allied shipping against Axis submarines, Lieutenant-General Walter Kruger, Commander of the United States southern defenses, today ordered partial blackout in the Gulf of Mexico, according to a report received here from San Antonio.

Simultaneously, the area along the coast from the State of Florida, to the mouth of the Rio Grande and inland along the Mexican border to the Arizona line have been proclaimed military zones, the report added.

U.S. Vessel Explodes

Domei

LISBON, May 31.—An undisclosed United States vessel, at anchor in Tampico Harbor, Mexico, suddenly caught fire after an explosion below the bridge and the stern, according to a Tampico report received here today.

Four casualties among the crew were reported following the disaster, it was said.

Although the cause of the fire and explosion is not yet known, it is generally believed in Tampico that the vessel was sunk by an Axis submarine since there have been in the past frequent sinkings of ships in the Mexican Bay due to such causes, the report stated.

LANCHI RESULTS GIVEN

1,063 Enemy Dead and 221 Taken Prisoner

Domei

CHEKIANG, June 1.—Results of Japanese operations in the Lanchi sector since the morning of May 26 up to the afternoon of May 28, when Lanchi was completely occupied, included 1,063 enemy dead left behind, and 221 enemy troops taken prisoner.

Spoils of war, included three rapid-firing guns, 14 light machine-guns, 39,785 light machine-gun shells, 14 trench mortars, 2,227 hand grenades and a large quantity of others arms and war materials.

Meantime, fierce mopping-up operations still are under way in the vicinity of the occupied city.

Smuts in London

Domei

LISBON, May 30.—General J. C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, arrived in London today by air, according to a London report received here.

DR. CHU EXPRESSES HIS DEEP GRATITUDE FOR SPECIAL HONOR

Is Profoundly Touched by His Imperial Majesty's Graciousness

GRANTS PRESS INTERVIEW

Vows to Convey to President Wang Impressions of Visit

His Majesty the Emperor on Monday graciously sent a telegram to President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government at Nanking, thanking the President for his personal letter conveyed to His Imperial Majesty through the President's Special Envoy Foreign Minister Chu Min-i now visiting in Japan, it was announced by the Imperial Household Department.

During a press interview he granted at the Imperial Hotel, Dr. Chu Min-i, special envoy of the Nanking Government, expressed his deep gratitude for the honor of having been received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor on Monday.

The visiting envoy said that the fact that he was received in audience and given gracious words by His Majesty the Emperor when he presented the letter from President Wang Ching-wei, has touched him profoundly, particularly as His Imperial Majesty graciously granted him and his suite the honor of being present at a Court dinner.

"During my sojourn in Japan last year as Ambassador of the Nanking Government," Dr. Chu continued, "His Imperial Majesty offered me various privileges, granting an Imperial dinner when I was to return to Nanking. The Imperial favor this time bestowed upon us is especially appreciative as these former privileges are still fresh in my mind."

Dr. Chu declared he could not help but express his joy and congratulation at seeing His Majesty the Emperor enjoying excellent health despite the busy hours in administering the affairs of the State under the current wartime condition, adding that when he returns to Nanking, he will convey the deep impression he received in Japan to President Wang and the Chinese people.

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo was host to Dr. Chu Min-i at his official residence Monday evening.

The Foreign Minister made an address of welcome, to which the visiting Chinese envoy responded.

The exchange of messages between the Foreign Minister and his honor guest was another demonstration to the whole wide world of the inflexible determination on the part of Japan and China to "share each other's rejoicings and woes."

At 9:10 p.m., after the function at the Foreign Minister's official residence was at an end, Dr. Chu made a broadcast speech to the Japanese nation. His subject was "On Coming to Friendly Japan as a Special Envoy."

SYSTEM OF SERFDOM STOPPED IN E. INDIES

Japanese Army Administration Issues Order to Become Effective Immediately

Domei

BATAVIA, June 1.—The system of serfdom in the East Indies, involving an area of 470,000 hectares and approximately 250,000 persons attached to the lands, has been abolished by the Japanese Military Administration under its proclamation Number 17, to become effective immediately.

This anachronistic and disgraceful system of "special private land" with serfs attached to it represented the last relic of feudal days in the Netherlands East Indies, during which the East Indies Company, a predecessor of the former Netherlands Government in the East Indies, sold land under its control to the highest bidders, including Dutch, Arabs, Chinese and others, to tide over its financial difficulties.

The owners of the special private land hitherto were entitled to levy taxes, administer justice and subject those attached to the lands to compulsory free labor. This power gave them the position of feudal lords.

Simultaneously with the abolition of serfdom involving 470,000 hectares, the land was reverted to state ownership according to the proclamation which, however, provides that such land owned by the native inhabitants will be exempted from the application of the new law for the time being.

3-A MOVEMENT NOW WELCOMED BY JAVA

Former Democratic Symbol of 'V' Is Being Ousted From All Streets

Writing on the 3-A movement in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, Mitsuru Asano, member of the Army Press Corps, hails the ousting of the letter "V" by the letter "A" from the island of Java.

After all, the writer points out, "V" meant nothing but victory for Britain and America, the so-called champions of Democracy, or victory for the old order, whereas "A" means Asia for the Asiatics, which is Japan's aim.

The article, appearing in the June number of the Koron (Public Opinion) magazine, under the heading "Development of the 3-A Movement" is translated as follows:

From the streets of Batavia, the letter "V" (taken from the first letter of "Victory") has been completely swept away and in its place the letter "A" has appeared. This movement is now spreading throughout the whole island of Java, in Surabaya, Bandoeng, Cheribon, Sumarang, and other important cities. The movement, it is believed, will further spread into all nooks and corners of Asia as well as into all the various islands in the Pacific thus far occupied by the Imperial Japanese Forces.

We are deeply impressed with the fact that such a movement was voluntarily launched by the native inhabitants of Java, inasmuch as such it is pregnant with endless future and great ideal. This is not merely because the letter "A" is replacing the later "V," but also because it symbolizes the self-awakening of Asia as well as the beginning of the new history of Asia.

Real Meaning Bared

What did the letter "V" signify, or rather what victory was it meant for? To be sure, it was victory for America, Britain and the Netherlands, or victory for the old world order. In other words, it signified victory for democracy as well as for the capitalists.

The power of democracy attempted to degrade Asia to the depth of bondage. When the Asiatic peoples attempted to emancipate themselves from the British and American yoke, Britain and America drove them into a cul-de-sac of hopeless racial policy. Under the good name of uniting them according to the principle of racial self-determination, they split them into separate units, thereby making them disqualified to rise independently, politically, militarily and economically. Then they had bestowed on them the "honor" of self-government and independence. With their own respective governments and congresses, which they were allowed to have, these brotherly Asiatic peoples were obliged to be brought under the yoke of Europe and America.

For many years such tragic experiences have been repeated by China. The progressive intelligentsia of China, who are helplessly enamored of British and American ideas, can hardly dislodge themselves from the fetters of the old democratic ideas. For this reason Japan started the prosecution of the China Affair with unprecedented determination.

In order not to let these brotherly Asiatic peoples be doomed to helpless plights, the far-sighted leaders of Japan had long preached to them the ideal of the Orient. We recall to mind what Tenshin Okakura once said, "Asia is one." This phrase at least has three meanings, i.e. (1) "Asia fundamentally is one body"; (2) "Asia should be one body"; and (3) "Asia can be one body." However, what should not be forgotten here is that there is a major premise in which is set forth that "The one body of Asia is supported by Japan." In other words, Japan is the sun of Asia, the root and the absolute power of Asia.

From Time Immemorial

According to the mythology of Japan, the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan are said to have pervaded throughout the length and breadth of Continental Asia as well as to all the islands in the Pacific from time immemorial. Based on this ideal are the ideal of Hakko Ichiu and the national history of the all-embracing Heavenly enterprise. In fact, Japan was brought into being in order to carry out this enterprise by restoring and stabilizing the unsteady and drifting countries.

To consummate this enterprise, many hardships have been overcome and untiring efforts have been made since the Meiji Restoration. The expedition of the East Indies by the Imperial Japanese Forces was made for no other purpose than for the reconstruction of Great Asia which was begun by the Russo-Japanese War. In no time the Imperial Japanese Forces succeeded in driving the American, British and the Dutch marauders out of Asia. This, of course, was done for the sole purpose of reconstructing Asia to a unity, to bring into being the projected Co-Prosperity Sphere in Great Asia, or to reinstate the lofty and sublime mythology of the Empire of Japan.

Such being the case, I think there should be three meanings to the letter "A", namely, (1) "Japan—the Light of Asia"; (2) "Japan—the Maternal Body of Asia", and (3) "Japan—the Leader of Asia." And these, I believe, will undergo development in the so-called 3-A movement.

It is most significant that this movement was started in Java, for we have very intimate and friendly feelings toward this island as well as to its native inhabitants. I hope the ideal of the New Great Asia will bear its first fruit there.

Field Wireless Unit at Work

Here are two more of a type of the war's unsung heroes—members of the Field Wireless Corps. Operating with the land forces, these men are responsible for maintaining contact between the various detachments. Their task is no easy one as they must send out and receive messages at all times regardless of how furious the fighting. This photo comes from the Chekiang front. (Passed by War Ministry)

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, June 2, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Unique Opportunity for the Indians

KOKUMIN—It is a noteworthy fact that the statement of Mahatma Gandhi advising the Britishers to quit Asia is causing apprehension among the British officials, giving rise at the same time to a great repercussion among the Indian nationals at large.

It hardly needs mention that the statement of the Mahatma has fanned the anti-British sentiment among the Indians. It must be stressed that the expulsion of Britons from Asia as advocated by the noted statesman is the only solution for the Indians to restore themselves as an Asiatic race.

In the course of his radio address delivered on the Empire Day, the British Secretary of State for India again resorted to cajolery by uttering honeyed words, but the history of British aggression in East Asia itself is an open evidence that the 400 million people of India for ages have been subjected to unwarranted tyranny and exploitation of Britain.

That the reconciliatory measure of Britain against India will be continued with added vigor is amply testified by the American machination on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his followers. But it must not be overlooked that once India is exposed to the danger of being transferred to the hands of the United States, the emancipation of the Indian nation will never materialize.

The first step toward constructing a common prosperity bloc in Greater East Asia is to wipe the whole of this sphere of Anglo-American influence. The Indians should realize that now is a God-sent opportunity for accomplishing their goal of gaining the independence of India.

Consolidating the National Structure

MIYAKO—The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association has been brought about. We now have an organization necessary to concentrate the nation's political power. The next question is how to get the nation's political power concentrated on the attainment of national ends about which there could not be any division of opinion.

We have got to crush America and Britain. And then we have to complete the work of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

To attain these goals, it will be necessary to arrange for the nation's concentrated political power to have room for its full display. This will be possible when the nation's political power is closely linked to the power for administering national affairs. If we insist on reform of the official structure and administrative machinery it is because we believe that such reform is essential to the creation of a condition admitting of the political power getting linked to the administrative power in a way which will make possible a full display of the total power of the nation.

Reserve Bank Note Structure

NICHI NICHI—The currency and financial structure of Central China has started on a new basis as reserve bank note system. At a time when the Central Reserve Bank of China was opened early last year, it was quite clear that the institution would go toward this goal. Now, this situation has been realized.

The currency system of Central China up to last spring was a strange one. The Chungking dollar, otherwise known as the fapi, kept falling in quotation, while Central Reserve Bank notes, which are destined to replace the Chungking dollar, have been in circulation at par with the fapi. Added to this are Japan's military notes representing the yen. There has been no fixed rate of exchange among Reserve Bank notes, fapi and military notes. The situation was really complicated.

Since last February, however, the situation has undergone a change for the better as far as Reserve Bank notes and military notes are concerned. The circulation of the Chungking fapi and Reserve Bank notes on par has been dispensed with first of all. Then came the deprivation of the qualification of the Chungking fapi as legal tender, setting aside a period of two weeks for the owners of fapi notes to exchange them for Reserve Bank notes. This has made the position of Reserve Bank notes quite significant and in turn fixed the relations between these notes and the yen. The fapi will lose its qualification as China's legal tender, but for the time being it will continue to circulate. The Reserve Bank note structure will be set up in three provinces and two special cities, where the fapi also will circulate. A further effective step will be that economic relations between the peace provinces and the interior provinces under Chungking's rule should be cut off.

Battle of Kharkov

HOCHI—Outwitting General Timoshenko's forces numbering 500,000, which attempted to encircle and trap them from three sides at Kharkov on the vast plains of the Ukraine, the German troops have successfully pushed their way through the center of the Red Army and not only dealt a coup de grace to them but also captured 200,000 officers and men. This indeed is a remarkable war achievement on the part of the German forces, a historic and an epoch-making one since the outbreak of the current European War.

It leaves no doubt that Kharkov was one of the most important key-points of the Red forces, and therefore it goes without saying that they were well prepared to encounter the German forces' offensive operations in wresting the point back from them. Not only was it a strategically important base, a vantage point from which deploy of the Red troops might be made possible, but also it was indispensable as the center of war industry.

For more than several months during the suspension of the military action of the German forces prior to the arrival of the spring season, the Red forces have continously strengthened their defenses on the Kharkov area, but what they were dealt by the Nazi troops was a smashing blow. This of course is due to the superiority of the German forces' strategy over that of the Soviet forces, and to their arms, including new war inventions, which were of better quality, but more to the fighting spirit of the German officers and men.

Britain Compelled To Appease Indians

(Continued From Page 1)

as much as any other community, but nothing but separation from other groups could satisfy them, the report said.

Indian independence, he continued, could not be achieved without Muslim support and even Mahatma Gandhi himself has recognized this fact, it was said.

Gandhi Scores British

Mahatma Gandhi again clarified his desire to the British authorities that Britain should withdraw its troops from India as speedily as possible in order to enable India to stand absolutely aloof from the current World War, reports a Lisbon dispatch to the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, quoting a Reuters telegram from India.

Meanwhile, the work of organizing a new political party in India for the purpose of arousing a truly Indian spirit, led by Mahatma Gandhi, is making satisfactory progress, the Nichi Nichi dispatch added.

PAJAMAS ARE LIKED BY SHONAN MALAYS

Worn Proudly on Streets—Scribe Tells of Peculiar Ways Of Living

The peculiar ways of living of the Malays and Indians residing in new-born Shonan Island were told by a Miyako correspondent, whose report follows:

"The Malays and Indians residing in Shonan Island live apart in their respective quarters, and their houses are small. Being devoted Mohammedans, they have a grand mosque which they regularly attend.

"Clad in red or blue clothes, they visit the mosque. They worship five times every other day.

"We were once surprised when a Malay newspaperman, who was an employe of our newspaper office, suddenly stood up while he was writing an urgent copy, and bowing low, began to mutter something we could not understand.

"When asked what he was doing, he said that it was time for all Mohammedans to pray.

"The inhabitants of the Malay Quarter, love to wear pajamas and they can be seen proudly walking along the thoroughfares clad in these garments.

"This queer custom, I learned, was originated by the Englishmen, who used to go out in pajamas before the current war.

"Pajamas greatly attracted the fancy of the ignorant Malays. Moreover, this garment was cheap and also cool. Thus it became a 'fashion' among them.

"One day, a Malay came to me and asked me if I could give him a job. I told him that in Japan there is a profession of shoe-cleaning.

"When I was walking along the High Street, the busiest street in Shonan City, a few days after that, a Malay came to me and offered to clean my shoes. He was none other than the Malay who had asked me for a job.

"I found the Indians most cunning. An Indian newspaperman, also an employe of our newspaper office, persistently asked me to exchange the Japanese bank notes he had for military scrips.

"When I asked how many bank notes he had, he answered that he had as much as ¥800 worth. He confessed that he had bought ¥800 worth of Japanese paper money at a low rate in September last year, adding that he believed then that the Japanese advance into Singapore would be successful.

"He then asserted that he was a true friend of Japan and so was qualified to have his request granted.

"Besides the residents of the Indian Quarter, there live in Shonan City a group of Indians, who live under the eaves of buildings and big shops.

"They were the first to greet the Japanese Forces when they entered the city. People call them 'Bangaly' which means 'Bengal Men.' They have neither houses nor families. Their only possessions are cheap beds, some cooking utensils and prayer books.

"They do not work but loiter about the entrances of shops. Wondering how they managed to live, I asked a Chinese typist in our office, who said that they work as door-keepers. I learned that they get ¥10 to ¥15 a month from the proprietors of the offices and shops for keeping the keys of the buildings.

"I was also told that their living expenses are small. Moreover, most of them lend money to the needy Chinese and Malays at high interest rates."

Hitler Addresses Army

Domei

BERLIN, May 30—Chancellor Hitler in an address today to German officers who had been raised in rank recently, and 10,000 young officers of the army, navy, and Luftwaffe, at the Sportpalast in Berlin, told his young comrades to be always aware that the fate of the whole nation depends on their attitude at the front.

NATURE CONQUERED BY TELEGRAPH CORPS

Brave Communications Units Fight Difficult Terrain, Epidemics

The southeastern region of Burma, lying between Moulmein and the Thai border, is all rugged, dark, and mountainous. It is, however, this region which served as the entrance for the Japanese Army from Thailand into Burma. The region, though infested with epidemics and fierce wild animals, is strictly watched by the all-braving Japanese servicemen to protect the telegraph wires extending across it.

These telegraph corpsmen, as reported by the Nichi Nichi field dispatch, are molested day and night by the attack of wild animals, especially black leopards. These animals, according to the men, often prove more annoying and destructive than the common run of warfare.

Lieutenant Yoshio Murai, attached to a certain telegraph corps of the Japanese Army in Burma, recently visited the infested region and disclosed the hardships constantly borne by the Imperial soldiers in the border locality. To a Nichi Nichi reporter at the front, he among other things, said:

"Our telegraph corps keeps a constant watch over a jungle region extending more than 10 kilometers. The watch, however, is being greatly helped by both the Thailanders and Burmese living nearby.

"The men on watch have no houses in which to rest. Their rest is generally taken by turns on the tree branches, for they cannot tell when they will be attacked by black leopards during their sleep. At night fires are made all around the trees to keep off the animal attackers. The fierce animals mostly haunted the place at night, raising terrible howls.

"One afternoon a few days after my arrival at the region, I was surprised to hear the shriek of a native inhabitant. I looked back and found a man who had dropped dead a few yards away, with his throat cut by a big leopard.

"Along with this attack from leopards, there are big forest fires occasionally occurring. The fires are on a far larger scale than those found in Japan Proper. The trees ravaged by the fires are usually as thick as rocks, the flames are so terrific that we cannot think of extinguishing them. At such a time, we generally hurry to remove our wires from the fires.

"With these molestations, however, the same region is not without any comfort. The place abounds in beautiful peacocks, turkeys and fowl, some of which offer very nice food to the telegraph men."

Three U.S. Vessels Sunk in Caribbean

(Continued From Page 1)

catastrophe.

A simple comparison of figures however, suffices to lend strong doubts as to this possibility, all the more so since the demand for tonnage after the outbreak of hostilities in East Asia and the Pacific has increased far above that which the Anglo-American powers are able to build.

If it is assumed that the British shipping tonnage, including all confiscated ships aggregated a tonnage of 30,000,000 at the outset of the war, which barely sufficed to satisfy the ever increasing needs of supply shipping, it does not take much to imagine what the British and American shipping tonnage figures look like after nearly three years of warfare. In this period, it is estimated, well-nigh 20,000,000 tons of shipping have been destroyed by Axis action.

3,000,000-ton Deficit

Even very optimistic estimates allow for 4,000,000 tons of shipping at the very best, if the British and American shipbuilding yards operate full blast. This would allow for a deficit of more than 3,000,000 tons which in no way can be made up for by new constructions of ships, not to mention the possible requisitioning of idle vessels in foreign ports.

Britain and the United States have reverted to mass construction of standard vessels and hope thereby considerably to increase the construction of such ships.

It seems however, that these new types have proved to be a failure, as they are very hard to navigate, and due to the poor construction as well as poor quality, the advantage gained due to rapid consruction is nullified.

Lately the shipping position has become so precarious for the United States, that the Administrator for Lease-Lend Aid, Harry Hopkins, deems it absolutely necessary to create a shipping pool for the just dividing of the shipping space on hand, as this seems to be the only possibility to somewhat remedy the devastating tonnage losses.

A review of the situation, however, reveals that neither the development of standard vessels nor the formation of a shipping pool will have a decisive bearing on the outcome of the war.

Vice-Ministers Meet

The regular meeting of Vice-Ministers was held on Monday, during which reports on the present internal situation of the United States, Britain and other countries affiliated with the Allied Powers were given, followed by discussions on various current issues, according to Domei.

NEW BURMA SOUGHT BY INTELLIGENTSIA

Many Give Opinions as to Form Of Reconstruction Country Should Pursue

The greatest and most serious problem confronting the intelligentsia of Burma today is what they should do for the reconstruction of a new Burma for the Burmese, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent from Moulmein Friday.

For over 100 years, he stated, they have suffered under the yoke of British oppression and now, with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, freedom has been promised them.

On many occasions in the past, the Burmese shed their blood in vain in an effort to free themselves from British control. Looking at the glorious Japanese victories and the wonderful achievements accomplished by them in a short period with hardly any sacrifice, the Burmese can scarce believe that the impossible for them has been made possible by the Japanese. As a result, they worship Japan and are firmly determined to follow its sacred course in prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia.

Burmese Thought Analyzed

It will give Japan some reliable information as regards its future policies in Burma, to know what the Burmese are thinking about building up their new Burma. The following accounts are frank opinions on the construction of new Burma by some intelligent Burmese from different social levels, who are actively working for a new Burma among their own people.

A 39-year-old Buddhist priest says: "Burma must become independent, and we can even wait 10 or 20 years to be independent. Under the leadership of Japan, I want Burma to be an independent nation both economically and politically. Personally I desire to take a monarchy. I am greatly interested in the Empire of Manchoukuo and the National Government of Nanking, because I should like to see our Burma built on the same lines.

"The Japanese ideal of building new independent nations was realized in the foundation of the Manchoukuo Empire and I hope Burma will be built with the same monarchial form of Government."

A 42-year-old radio set dealer declares: "Burma is very poor today. Our money was taken to India by the English and our foodstuffs and commodities to China. The Burma route was just like a poisoned artery for Burma because everything we had was carried out by that route for the support of the Chungking regime with little left for us. To promote the welfare of the Burmese, our economic structure must be reconstructed with Japanese financial support. The Burmese desire to live well by obtaining more Japanese products."

Must Be Industrialized

A 25-year-old student asserts, "Burma will not become a strong nation if it remains an agricultural country. Burma must be industrialized. We want to have all kinds of machines from Japan, but before that we must send many students to Japan, where they will acquire technical training, so as to be able to handle all kinds of machines used in industry. I was amazed at the superior quality of the Japanese airplanes."

A 34-year-old primary school teacher states: "The education of children used to be entrusted to priests in the old days, just as it was in Japan. But today we have many school buildings and teachers and education has prevailed to a considerable degree. Some school buildings were left undestroyed but we cannot open them for all the teachers and pupils have fled into the jungles. I heard that the schools in Shonanto have been opened and hope that Japan will help us to open our schools in the near future. I want to visit Japan some day to see the educational system."

A 45-year-old village headman says: "In my village, about 90 men, women, and children are working for the Japanese Army. The Japanese soldiers treat even the ignorant farmers humanely and besides they are paying us well. We are all determined to do our utmost for the Imperial Army."

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Prince Takamatsu Leaves Hsinking; Arrives at Mukden

Domei

HSINKING, June 1.—The Imperial Household Department of Manchoukuo today made the following announcement: H.I.H. Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu, Imperial Proxy of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, having ended His Imperial Highness' mission here, left the Imperial quarters at 8:40 a.m. today. Arriving at Hsinking Station at 8:55 a.m., His Imperial Highness left at 9 a.m. for Mukden by special train. Arriving at Mukden at 1:10 p.m., His Imperial Highness proceeded to the Imperial quarters. His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, this morning, sent an Imperial messenger to Hsinking Station to see off the Imperial Proxy.

GREAT COAL SHORTAGE TAKES BRITONS' BRAINS

Cut Down in Home Broadcasts Suggested as One Way to Solve Problem

Special

LISBON, May 30.—For the purpose of overcoming the coal shortage in England, the President of the Board of Trade, Hugh Dalton, suggested in the House of Commons yesterday to cut down broadcasting programs at home by several hours, according to the Daily Telegraph.

If the inland program is concluded in the 10:30 p.m. broadcast, Dalton said, a quarter million tons of coal could be saved annually provided subscribers would then turn off their lights and go to bed.

In the course of the same sitting, the Minister of Mines declared that the British miners were to be blamed to a large extent for the inadequate coal supplies.

The Daily Express remarks in this respect that in the year ending April 25, 360,000 tons of coal were not produced as the result of strikes in the coal mining industry.

Pope Sees Harada

Domei

ROME, May 31.—Ken Harada, first Japanese Special Envoy to the Holy See, today, was received in audience by His Holiness Pope Pius XII and conferred with His Holiness at length on current problems.

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MORE DISCORD SEEN FOR BRITISH CABINET

Coal Strikes Spread—Government and Laborites Differ In Mediation

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 31.—Reflecting the increasing friction between capital and labor in England, Britain's wartime economic and political situation has fallen into a serious stage, and the British War Cabinet today is confronted with one of the gravest internal troubles it has ever experienced since Britains' entry into the current war, it is reported here.

Due to the spreading strikes among the coal miners in England, representatives of the Government Labor Party and Coal Miners Union held a conference in London yesterday to discuss mass production, adoption of consumption restrictions and increases in labor wages.

The problems on wage increases and the adoption of coal consumption restrictions are still being discussed and the report added that the outcome will be announced on June 11.

The Government in its attempt to get the 20,000 coal miners in South Wales, Yorkshire, and Durham back to work, is stressing patriotism in its appeals.

It is pointed out that the Government, the Labor Party, and the Coal Miners Union must take final action regarding these problems, otherwise there is the possibility of a great wave of discontent sweeping the country.

The report, moreover, said that a plan in this connection which was submitted to the House of Commons by the Government, meantime, has been opposed by the Conservative Party, and a new scheme will be submitted to the House in the near future.

However, the approval of the Government's new plan seems doubtful due to the difference in opinion existing between the Government and the Labor Party, thus putting the country into a critical position.

Referring to the problem of coal consumption restrictions, Swedish papers report that it is impossible to evade the question, and also point out that the system in the coal industry should be reorganized in order to solve the present crisis.

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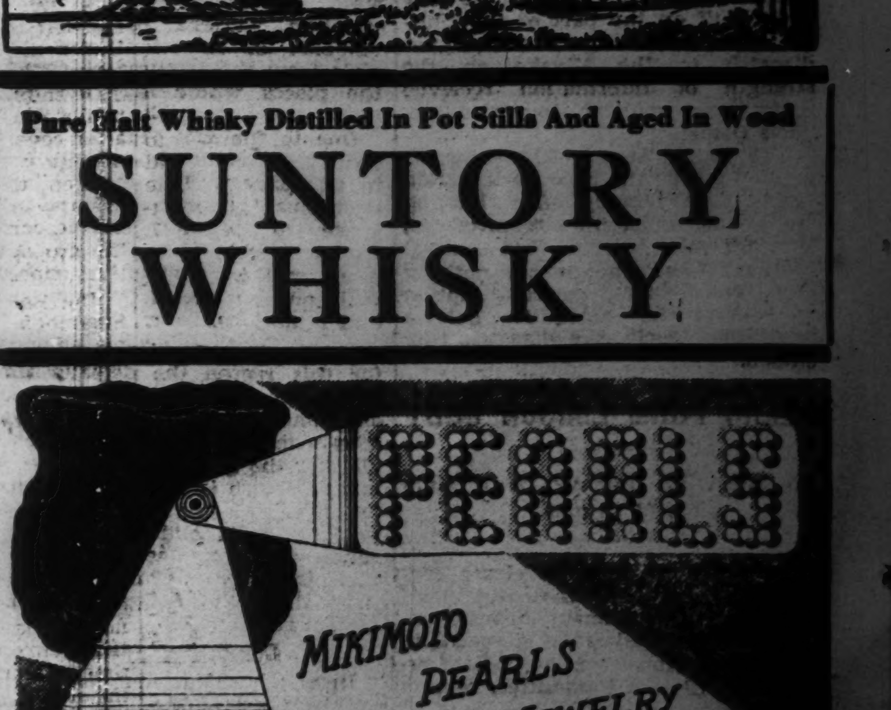

GENERAL TOJO BACK FROM SHIKOKU TOUR

Premier Again Shows What A Human Heart He Has During Trip

Premier General Hideki Tojo, who has just completed a tour of inspection of the Shikoku and Kansai districts, returned to Tokyo Monday.

The Premier, who rarely neglects an opportunity of acquainting himself with the conditions among the general masses, came into close touch with people in various walks of live during his trip. This is why General Tojo has come to enjoy the reputation of being a Premier with an immensely human heart.

The story of his trip of inspection is one of attempts to get into the spirit of the masses.

He was only too glad to avail himself of opportunities, which were a good many, during his western trip of getting an insight into the state of mind of the more humbly placed of the people in a nation which is engaged in the most stupendous war ever fought on earth.

His last contact with the masses in his Kansai journey came on Monday morning, before his departure for Tokyo from Osaka.

The Premier, who spent his last night in the Kansai district at the Koyoen hotel at Nishinomiya, midway between Osaka and Kobe, arrived in Osaka about 7 a.m. on Monday.

Inspects Warehouses

Shortly after, he was inspecting the warehouses which are clustered on the sea front at Chikko.

There was an exchange of questions between him and the man in charge of the houses which are operated by Sumitomo interests.

To the employes of the warehouse company, the Premier, as he was waiting for a ferry to take him to Sakurajima, just across a strip of water from where he was, found time to make an address on the subject of how best to manage the affairs of a warehouse company in wartime.

It was while he was on the water en route to Sakurajima on the delta of the Yodo river that his last opportunity of his Kansai trip to establish contact with the masses came.

The Sakurajima pier hoved in sight.

The Premier's boat passed a barge in which a solitary old man was at work.

"Hello! Would you mind telling me your boat's capacity for carrying freight?", he cried to the elderly bargee.

The voice which said this was carrying and firm. It was just such a voice which shouted words of command while the Premier was with the army.

The old boatman seemed rather taken aback by the words abruptly shouted to him from a ferry boat.

In another moment he stood at attention, his face turned toward the man who had spoken to him. Evidently he realized that the man who had demanded to know the capacity of his boat was no ordinary person.

Then came an answer, which satisfied the man to which it was made, in a voice which was as firm and carrying as that which had asked the question.

Makes Close Inspection

On Sakurajima, the Premier made a close inspection of establishments.

This terminated his official visit to the Kansai district.

He then made a hurried return to Tokyo, leaving Osaka Station at 9 a.m.

Early on the morning of May 31, the Premier left Senjutei hotel in the city of Niihaka in Shikoku where he had stayed overnight, for a short stroll. He was alone and plainly tiressed in Japanese clothes—just an ordinary man out for an early summer walk.

His eye was caught by a woman cleaning the streets by the hotel. "Good Morning. I was profoundly impressed by the sight of you cleaning the streets," he greeted the startled woman as she raised her eye from the ground.

"You impress me very favorably," he went on. "I understand that there are more women like you in the nation. You clean the streets and collect horse manure. That is why the farmers in the country are not in need of fertilizer."

Moved to Tears

The woman was as deeply impressed by what was said to her by the stranger as the "stranger" was by her work. She was moved to tears.

There were moments in the Premier's life in his Kansai trip when he was more of a connoisseur than a high official on an important inspection trip. He was ever thinking of the welfare of the people of the country.

In one of his walks as a plain Mr. Tojo in Niihama, he passed a man driving a highly spirited horse. A great lover of horses, his eye quickly saw that the horse was not an ordinary type.

"May I ask how old your horse is?" the Premier said to the man on the cart, looking hard at the brute. "I would also like to know how much you paid for him."

When the answers had been made, the Premier was heard by the driver wondering audibly whether it was not possible to arrange for the horse to be requisitioned by the Army.

Shonan People Now Eating Horse Mackerel, Thanks to Activity of Japanese Fishermen

As the result of the resumption of activity of Japanese fishermen at Shonan Island, Shonan citizens are now able to obtain horse mackerel, which the natives call "fish of Japan," according to the Asahi.

As horse mackerel conceal themselves among rocks at the bottom of the sea, Chinese and Malayan fishermen are unable to catch them. Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japanese fishermen were engaging in the fishing of horse mackerel in the waters adjacent to Shonan Island by making use of a special kind of net.

Soon after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japanese fishermen, numbering several hundred, were taken to India by British authorities. As a result, Shonan citizens had been unable to taste horse mackerel.

Thanks to the resumption of activity by Japanese fishermen, however, "fish of Japan" is now served at many dining tables in Shonan Island. As the Daisho Company and other firms under Japanese management are active at present, big catches are reported day after day.

Through the good offices of the president of the Daisho Company, the Asahi correspondent was able to witness activities of Japanese fishermen about 12 miles off Shonan Island.

A batch of 24 fishermen were setting a net at a point near a lighthouse where the water is about 40 feet deep, the correspondent said. It is no easy matter to set a net properly. If a chance is missed of setting the net at the right moment, no satisfactory results are obtained, the correspondent added.

Without letting slip an opportunity, the boss orders his men "Go!" at which his crew jump into the sea with nets and set them among rocks.

As soon as they are back in the boat, they row far out, then they jump into the sea in a single line in order to drive fish in the net. By this method, a big school of horse mackerel may be driven into the net, the correspondent said.

SURUGADAI ELEVEN GETS ANOTHER WIN

In First Game at Korakuen, Nichidai and Rikkyo Play To Scoreless Tie

The Meiji university football team claimed another victory Monday afternoon by routing Waseda 19 to 6 at the Korakuen stadium. In the first game of the twin-bill, Nichidai and Rikkyo battled to a 0 to 0 draw.

Obana, Meiji's fullback was the big gun against Waseda. He accounted for all of his team's points with three touchdowns and made good on a conversion kick for the extra point.

Only after Meiji had increased their lead 19 points was Waseda able to tally a touchdown. A sustained drive late in the game from Meiji's 30-yard line was culminated with Narumi bursting over for Waseda's lone touchdown.

The game had hardly gotten under way when Meiji had a touchdown. Waseda attempted to kick out from their own 12-yard line. Narumi's kick glanced off his foot and the ball skidded sideways along the line of scrimmage. Obana playing defensive full came up fast to take the ball on the 13 and continued all the way for for his initial touchdown. Not a Waseda man had a chance of tackling Obana. Obana then converted for the extra point.

Near the end of the half Meiji had a first down on Waseda's 17-yard line on a exchange of kicks. On the first play, Obana with a host of blockers circled his own right end to score standing up. Obana's attempted kick for the extra point was blocked and Meiji led 13 to 0.

Right after the kick-off starting the second half, Meiji worked to another touchdown. Taking the ball in mid-field Meiji ripped off two first downs. Then a Yamahira-to-Wakatake pass took the ball to the 12-yard line. Another first down and Meiji had the ball on the 2. From here Obana spilt over his right guard for Meiji's third touchdown.

A recovered fumble led the way to Waseda's score. Taking the ball on Meiji's 30, Waseda led by the plunges of Narumi, worked to a first down to the 8. Three shots and Waseda was a yard away from goal. Narumi then tucked the ball and shooting over his own right tackle scored the touchdown.

The Nichidai-Rikkyo tilt was featured by fumbles which cut short both elevens' chances to score. Nichidai fumbled five times while Rikkyo obliged by losing possession of the ball via fumbles, thrice.

In the first half, Nichidai worked up to Rikkyo's 12-yard line but a fumble stopped the threat. In the second half, Rikkyo threatened to score twice, reaching the 9 and 12 yards line respectively.

The score:

Meiji	13	6	—19
Waseda	0	6	— 6
Nichidai	0	0	— 0
Rikkyo	0	0	— 0

Kobe Notes

An exhibition of great interest to all lovers and admirers of old Japanese art will be featured on the sixth floor of the Mitsukoshi Department Store from today until June 7, through the good offices of the cultural section of the Kobe Municipal Office, the collection of N. H. N. Mody, noted Parsee art connoisseur, will be put on display before the general public.

Mr. Mody's priceless collection, seldom exhibited to the public, numbers more than 2,000 articles of old Japanese curios and works of art collected during his twenty years' sojourn in this country. The rare articles to be displayed at Mitsukoshi include: lacquer-ware, netsuke, tobacco pouches and pipes, dolls, old clocks, sword-guards, Nagasaki prints, scrolls, ornamental hairpins and combs, embroidery, folding screens, Noh costumes, etc.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on May 30: Mr. K. Akita, Mr. A. Lesourd, Dr. H. Leutelt, Mr. S. Mizuma, Mr. H. Matsuda, Mr. K. Nozawa, Mr. N. Nagai, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. C. Riber, Rear-Admiral K. Sasaki, Mr. and Mrs. S. Satomi, Mr. R. Sasaki, Mrs. H. Schalk, Mr. and Mrs. S. Tateishi, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wolf, Lieut. T. Yanami.

NISEI GIRL ASSISTS PROPAGANDA CORPS

Works With Brother in Pacification of Northern Luzon Island

How valiantly a Nisei girl of 22 and her brother helped a Japanese Propaganda Corps in the pacification of northern Luzon, the Philippine Islands, was disclosed by a member of the Army Information Service.

The report, dispatched from Bontoc on May 31 and which appeared in the Nichi Nichi, follows:

The Hitomi Unit of the Army Information Service, which had been operating in northern Luzon, was dispatched in May to Bontoc, a strategic keypoint in that sector, after its occupation by the Imperial Forces.

When the unit was about to start on its expedition a Nisei girl named Masano Sugimoto and her younger brother volunteered to accompany the unit.

Masano Sugimoto, 22 years old, is the daughter of Tadahiko Sugimoto, who ran a plantation in Trinidad near Baguio. She was born in Baguio and, after finishing the course of the Japanese elementary school, entered a Filipino high school.

When the War of Greater East Asia broke out, she was interned, but was released because she was a Nisei.

Her patriotic fervor did not allow her to remain at home after she had been freed. She strived to free the Japanese internees, running about day after day in the city which was then full of hostile sentiment.

Later, the Japanese Forces entered Baguio and since then she devoted herself to serving the soldiers. Learning that the members of the propaganda corps were handicapped because of their lack of knowledge of the complicated native language, she and her brother Sueo, 21 years old, offered their assistance.

Since early May, they accompanied the propaganda corps to various places in the island.

When the Hitomi Unit was ordered to go to Bontoc, they volunteered to accompany the unit. A Filipino friend of Miss Sugimoto also accompanied the propaganda corps.

As the unit advanced through the mountainous terrain, it became extremely cold and foggy. Moreover, the enemy had littered the roads with huge logs to hinder the advance of the Japanese.

The motor trucks were useless and the members of the corps were obliged to march along on foot. The engineers blasted the obstacles with dynamite.

When the corps had climbed the mountain to a height of 8,000 feet, their advance was hindered by a yawning precipice. It was thought impossible for a girl to pass over the precipice. However, thanks to the kind help given by the Taiwanese who accompanied the propaganda unit, she and her Filipino friend overcame the obstacle.

On the third day after the party had left the base, it started to rain. Under these conditions they had to travel all day drenched to the skin.

On the night of the third day, they finally arrived at their destination, after covering a distance of 180 kilometers over the rugged mountains.

Then, the three volunteer interpreters, together with the members of the corps, devoted themselves to the propaganda work among the native tribesmen.

The self-sacrificing spirit of the Sugimotos is now the center of topic among the soldiers stationed in northern Luzon.

TIME DAY COMMEMORATED

In commemoration of 'Time Day'; which falls on June 10, a display of clocks of all times accompanied by explanations, all kinds of Sundials and directions for their use, astronomical clocks and horology, astronomical law on suntime and sidereal time, chronometry and reporting of time, general knowledge on time in the world, particularly in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and of various other things in connection with time is now being conducted at the Tokyo Museum of Science since Monday to last till June 10, reports Domei.

An open lecture on "How to Measure Time and How to Use it" will be given on June 13, at 1:30 p.m. at the same Museum.

SOUTHWESTERN ASIA SITUATION ANALYZED

Soviet-Reich War and Latest Events Also Dwelt on At Length

In the latter part of February, an attempt was made on the life of Colonel Franz von Papen, the German Ambassador to Turkey, near the German Embassy when he was returning to it. He escaped unhurt, but the offender, it was reported in the press, was blown to atoms by the bomb of his own throwing. Naturally enough, this incident created a great sensation, writes Toshio Hiradate, a commentator, in the May number of the Chuo Koron magazine. His article is substantially as follows:

Britain and Soviet Russia laid it down as a plot concocted by German fifth columnists in an attempt to cause estrangement among Britain, Soviet Russia and Turkey. Germany, on the other hand, condemned the act as an Anglo-Soviet intrigue aiming at the elimination of an able and competent Ambassador in the person of Colonel Franz von Papen, whose activity in Turkey had always been held in dread and hatred by Britain and Soviet Russia. In any case, this incident showed clearly that, with Germany's much heralded spring offensive looming large in the background, the diplomatic war between Britain and Soviet Russia, on one side, and Germany, on the other, for winning Turkey over was assuming acute phases.

It must also be noted that Soviet Russia maintains in the Black Sea a squadron consisting of one battleship of an old type, one aircraft carrier, two cruisers, several old-fashioned cruisers, 16 to 25 destroyers and 50 to 80 submarines, and, besides, the naval port of Sebastopol is a factor which cannot altogether be ignored.

Terrain an Important Factor

The mountainous terrain of Turkey may not be so formidable as that of the Caucasus, but it forbids the activity of mechanized units and renders the transportation of large forces very difficult. In the regions beyond Turkey, however, the Anglo-Soviet defenses are believed to be most valuable. Whichever way the Axis attack may be directed, it will drive a wedge deeply into the unwieldy body of the British Empire. India is now exposed to grave danger by the advance of Japanese Forces into Burma, and, if, in addition to this, the Near East and North Africa are to be swept by the Germans, Britain would become as helpless as a man who is deprived of all his limbs. Economically, the acquisition of the Mosul and other oil fields would add greatly to Germany's fighting strength. In this case, however, the campaign would lose much of its significance as a Soviet-German war, though the course would be very the opposite to the new stage of the world situation, for it would be more in line with Japan's main purpose of bringing about the downfall of Britain and the United States. An interesting question is which side Turkey will eventually support, and the world's attention is naturally focussed on the attitude to be adopted by that country. The attempt on the life of Colonel Franz von Papen was made at such a juncture and it created, as already noted, a great sensation.

At the end of last year, Major R. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, visited Moscow to discuss with Soviet leaders measures to be taken in conjunction to meet Germany's spring offensive. As he was then accompanied by Sir Hugh Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, the British Ambassador to Turkey, the impression was created that Britain and Soviet Russia were also considering fresh demands to be preferred to Turkey, and there was then much conjecture as to the nature of these demands. It was surmised, for instance, that Soviet Russia would demand of Turkey the transfer to her of the control over the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus and that Britain would agree to connive at this transfer of control.

Will Surely Think Twice

It is, however, plain that Britain and Soviet Russia will think twice before committing themselves to such a course, as it will certainly result in driving Turkey into the Axis camp. If Sir Hugh accompanied Major Eden on his mission to Moscow, it was probably simply from the necessity of reporting the true mind of the Turkish Government to the leaders of the Soviet Government, as Turkey is to play an important role in the new situation arising out of the launching of Germany's spring offensive.

On the contrary, the attitude of Britain and Soviet Russia toward Turkey has often betrayed indiscretion, notwithstanding the fact that the Turks are more favorably disposed toward them. As one example of indiscretion out of many, the recent flight of British planes over Turkey in formation may be cited. Anglo-Soviet indiscretion reached its climax when these Powers effected the encirclement of Turkey.

Immediately after the Balkan war in May last year, the occupation of the Mosul oil fields by the Iraqi troops led to the taking of Baghdad by the British, and one wing of the encirclement of Turkey was thus formed. In June last year, an anti-British revolt broke out in French Syria and this gave the British troops an excuse for invading Syria which was finally conquered. In August, Britain, acting in concert with Soviet Russia, preferred a demand to Iran for acquiescence in the dispatch of her troops. The "peaceful" advance of British troops into Iran was soon realized and the entry of Iran into the Anglo-Soviet camp followed. Britain was the protagonist in all these dramas enacted in the eventful days before and after the outbreak of the Soviet-German war. In this way, Turkey was encircled by Britain and Soviet Russia on all sides except for the Dardanelles and the Aegean Sea.

Faces Internal Disruption

The Anglo-Soviet encirclement of Turkey, which has acquired a new significance in consequence of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, faces an internal disruption.

The War of Greater East Asia has been progressing with lightning speed. In the south, the Netherlands East Indies has already been conquered, and in the west, Rangoon, the capital of Burma, has already been occupied and the complete subjugation of Burma is now merely a question of time. India, the best gem adorning the Crown of British Imperialism, is about to drop off. In utter consternation, Britain dispatched Sir Stafford Cripps to India in order to secure India's participation in the war against Japan, offering to give India the status of an independent State in return. Regardless of the success or failure of this mission, Britain is evidently determined to defend India with her own troops. To this end, she is mustering not only the Indian Army under the command of General Sir Archibald Wavell but the Near Eastern British forces in Iran and Iraq. She seems to be firmly determined to do anything possible in order to retain possession of India. She is even abandoning Iran and Iraq which she occupied at the cost of the condemnation of world opinion.

Soviet Reinforcements Sent

On the other hand, more Soviet troops are being sent into Iran and Iraq to supplant the British troops who have withdrawn. Iraq is contiguous to Soviet Russia and a section of the Iranian people are of the same blood as the Russians. It may also be noted that the new Iranian Cabinet contains members who, as political refugees, were accorded kind treatment by the Soviet authorities during the regime of the former King of Iran. It is strongly suspected that the Iranian War Minister has a close connection with the Russian forces which have been sent into Iran. It is further considered likely that through his good offices, the Soviet troops will soon be stationed all over the country. The British authorities feign complacency at this turn of affairs, saying that it is entirely justifiable under the Anglo-Soviet Military Alliance, but since the Alliance now assumes a significance different from what it bore at the time it was concluded, it will be difficult for Britain to regard Russian action with equanimity.

The attitude which Soviet Russia adopts toward Britain and America today is quite different from that which she took up immediately after the outbreak of the Soviet-German war. In view of the comparatively weak power of resistance which she held at the time of the outbreak, Soviet Russia was really grateful to Britain and America for their support, but during the seven months of warfare her power of resistance has become enhanced. Nor does she place much trust in Anglo-American promises of help any longer as, in spite of their loud professions of aid, the aid which she has actually received from them was very little. Such being the case, Soviet Russia is not likely to come to the aid of Britain and America with alacrity, if the latter appeal to her for help. If Soviet Russia agrees to aid them, it must be simply from her own strategic necessity. Soviet Russia's sincerest desire is clearly to put an early end to the war with Germany, herself returning to her former position of neutrality. She does not probably like to bear company with Britain and America any longer in the prosecution of the present war. Soviet Russia's advance into Iran may be interpreted as foreshadowing eventualities—that is, the eventuality of the Soviet-German war spreading to the Near East and Western Asia. At the moment, the eventuality has a stronger possibility. In that eventuality, a firm combination of the Axis Powers will be effected in Western Asia so that Britain will be completely isolated and blockaded and America will be left in impotent wrath.

ENVOYS' EXCHANGE NEAR

Japanese Diplomats Scheduled to Reach Mozambique

The long-awaited exchange of diplomats between Japan and the United States will materialize before long at Laurenco Marques, Mozambique, in Portuguese Africa, the Nichi Nichi reported Sunday from Lisbon, quoting a Madrid dispatch. Japanese diplomats are scheduled to arrive there soon, accompanied by members of the Spanish Embassy staff.

Axis Powers to Meet

A military council of the Axis Powers will be shortly held in Rome, according to a report from a reliable source, with the apparent aim of discussing cooperation among the Powers in marine affairs, reports a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Lisbon.

La Maison Franco-Japonaise

1.—MARDI 2 JUIN a 5 Heures:

M. Frederic JOUON des LONGRAIS,

Directeur francais a la Maison Franco-Japonaise Directeur a l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Historiques de la Sorbonne. Archiviste paleographe

LE DROIT ET LA VIE AU XIII' SIECLE PAR L'IMAGE

Miniatures inedites du Ms. de Beaumanoir Berlin K. B. Hamilton 193.

(avec projections)

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NOTICE

1. Name of Vessel	Mary Moller, steamship
Nationality of Vessel	British
Owners of Vessel	Moller Line, Ltd. (British) Shanghai
Captain of Vessel	D. O. Gatehouse (British)
2. Cargo on Vessel	4,400 tons of Coal Dust
Owners	Kailan Mining Administration (British)

It is hereby notified that the foregoing vessel and cargo thereon were captured by the Imperial Navy on December 8, 1941, outside Wenchow Bay and will be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

June 2, 1942
SASEHO PRIZE COURT

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned vessels were captured by the Imperial Navy on December 8, 1941, near Chieshiu Bay, South China, and will be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

June 2, 1942
SASEHO PRIZE COURT

Type of Vessel	Name of Vessel	Nationality	Owners	Captain
Steamship	Edith Moller	British	Shanghai (British) Eric Moller, Ralph Moller } Joint Ownership	(Norwegian) Nils Marius Nesboe
"	Lien Shu	"	Shanghai (British) The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	(Russian) Constantine Alexander Roussett
Oil Barge	Taikoo No. 24	"	London (British) China Navigation Co., Ltd.	"

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned vessels and cargo thereon were captured by the Imperial Navy on December 8, 1941, at Chieshiu Bay, South China, and will be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

June 2, 1942
SASEHO PRIZE COURT

Type of Vessel	Name of Vessel	Nationality	Owners of Vessel	Captain	Cargo	Number	Owners of Cargo
Steamship (Cargo boat)	Elsie Moller	British	Shanghai (British) Eric Moller	Robert Hall	Coal	730 tons	Kailan Mining Administration
					Glass goods	2,250 cases	"
"	Kiangsu	"	London (British) John Swire & Sons, Ltd.	John Beck	Propellers	13 p'ces	China Navigation Co.
					Wooden wares	46 cases	"
					Ship's furniture	19 "	"
					Propeller blades	4 p'ces	"
					Propeller boss	2 "	"
					Propeller shaft	6 "	"
					Engine parts	51 "	"
					Condenser tube	13 boxes	"
					Anchors	13 p'ces	"
					Wooden Table	1	"
					Chain cable	64 b'dles	"
					Automobile	1	W. Bell

NOTICE

Name of Vessel	Shinhwa, steamship
Nationality of Vessel	British
Owners of Vessel	The Texas Shipping Co., (China) Ltd., (British) Hongkong)
Captain of Vessel	Fritz Eugen Thoresen (Norwegian)

It is hereby notified that the foregoing vessel was captured by the Imperial Navy on December 9, 1941, at Chieshiu Bay, South China, and will be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

June 2, 1942
SASEHO PRIZE COURT

NOTICE

Name of Vessel	Ready Moller, steamship
Nationality of Vessel	British
Owners of Vessel	Eric Moller (British) Shanghai
Captain of Vessel	Stanley Steele (British)

It is hereby notified that the foregoing vessel was captured by the Imperial Navy on December 10, 1941, at Chieshiu Bay, South China, and will be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

June 2, 1942
SASEHO PRIZE COURT

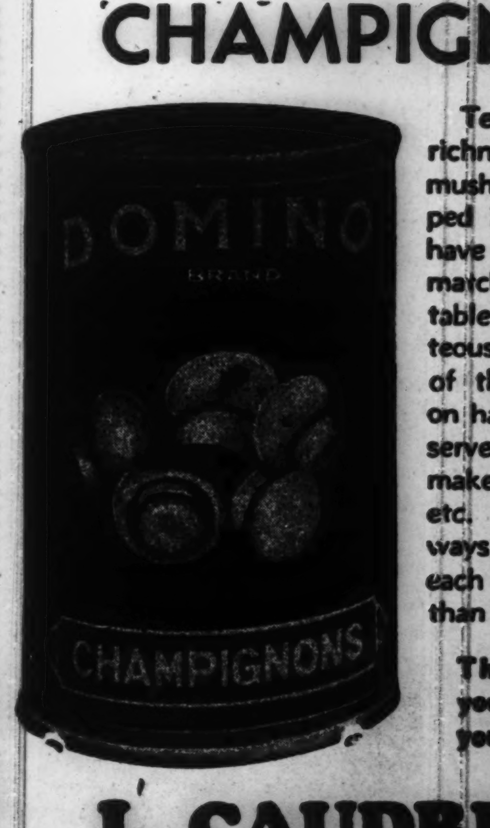
NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned vessels were captured by the Imperial Navy on December 10, 1941, in the outer harbour of Amoy and will be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

June 2, 1942
SASEHO PRIZE COURT

Type of Vessel	Name of Vessel	Nationality	Owners	Captain
Lighter	Running Light	British	Shanghai (British) Eric Moller	(Russian) Eugene Petrovitch Vinokouroff
"	Cotton Light	"	" "	"
Steamship	Carmen Moller	"	Shanghai (British) Eric Moller, Ralph Moller } Joint ownership	"

DOMINO BRAND CHAMPIGNONS



Tender buds of culinary richness, raised in sanitary mushroom cellars and popped into tins before they have a chance to lose that matchless flavor. Your table becomes more bounteous when you have a tin of these fine mushrooms on hand to garnish steaks, serve creamed on toast, make into a delicious soup, etc. There's a hundred ways of serving them—each one more delicious than the other.

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REMINGTON portable typewriter; could be examined at Oriental Shokai, 81 Yamashita-cho, Nakaku, Yokohama.

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Professional Notices

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K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0668.

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PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-4 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 3-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-6025.

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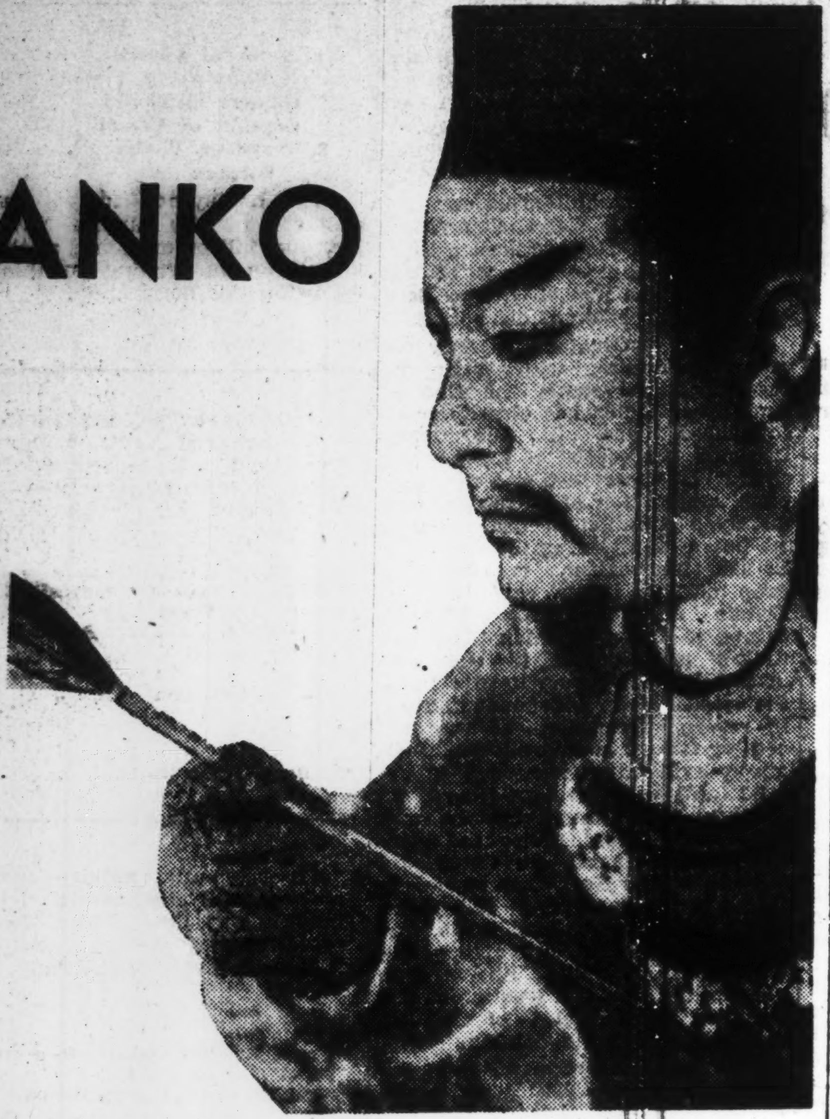
THE GREAT NANKO

The greatest virtue in Japan is loyalty, and he who knows no loyalty is no Japanese. What is this loyalty? Masashige Kusunoki, the Great Nanko, declared that he would serve his Emperor even if he died seven times over. Not for nothing has he been made immortal, the pattern of loyalty in Japan, and even if Time wears down his bronze statue in the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace, she will never be able to take his memory away from the hearts of the nation, where it lives forever... A stirring tale of the Great Nanko's fights against supreme odds in the cause of Imperial Justice, laid against the hectic background of 14th Century Japan.



The white heads of the pampas grass waved gently in the meadow of Kawachi. The Akasaka Castle could be seen faintly through the trees that surrounded it.

It was in September of the 1st year of the Genko Era (1331). An itinerant priest of rather noble appearance was visiting the Reverend Ryukaku at the Kanshin Temple. He was no other than the faithful retainer of the Southern Dynasty, Lord Fujifusa Fujiwara in disguise. He was on his way to the Akasaka Castle to ask aid of Masashige Kusunoki, the Lord of the castle.

Masashige, who was well versed in the secrets of military tactics, was also a strong upholder of justice. Having heard of his resentment against the tyranny of the government of that time, Lord Fujifusa smiled to himself with satisfaction.

The Imperial Order, wrapped in red brocade, was received by Masashige in the main hall of his castle. His hands shook as he took it. He was immensely moved to think that a humble man like him should have appeared in the gracious thoughts of the Emperor. He could not stop the gratified tears that filled his eyes. And thus it was that he rushed with his men to Kasagi to destroy Takatoki Hojo who had dared to oppose the Emperor.

Masashige's Plan

Upon reaching the Temporary Palace of Kasagi, Masashige inspected the land, and saw that the defense was not strong enough. The Imperial Army, moreover, was not sufficiently armed.

Masashige reported the situation to Lord Fujifusa and laid out his plan. He would go back to Kawachi and after strengthening his castles of Akasaka and Chihaya, he would fight the enemy there, and weaken their force. Having received permission to follow this tactics, he assembled the loyalists, and soon his flag was seen fluttering on the peak of Mount Kongo.

While the Kusunoki faction, which included Masashige, his brothers Masauji and Masasue, Nanko, the Lord of Bizen, Goro Wada, Hachiro Hashimoto, Sakon Onchi, and Hirano, were vowing their loyalty to the Emperor in the tower of the Akasaka Castle, a hilarious feast was going on in the mansion of the rebel Hojo in Kamakura.

The Enemy Plays

Dancing girls had been called, and Takatoki Hojo, in highest spirits, gave a halberd dance on the No stage.

In his drunkenness, he shouted to Sakyo Akai, "You say Kasagi hasn't fallen yet? What's the matter with Lord Osaragi anyway? What in the world is he doing with his 200,000 men?"

Just at this time, the report came in that Kusanoki had raised an army.

Takatoki laughed derisively. "What's that Kawachi monkey, anyway? Call all the generals in Kamakura!"

Kasagi Set Afire

On the stormy night of September 28 the Temporary Place of Kasagi finally fell into enemy hands, and was set afire. The attendants of the Emperor passed silently along the valley and after every few steps looked back toward the burning palace. Smoke could be faintly seen through the cold and ceaseless autumn rain.

Masashige was informed of the fall of the Palace by Sakon Onchi He thought of the cold night the Emperor would have to pass, and overcome by inexpressible sorrow his glance fell on a nearby fence. A pure white chrysanthemum bloomed there in the spattering rain Masashige grasped his brother's hand, and vowed again that he and the rest of the Kusunoki clan would give their lives to have the Imperial flag hoisted again in the Kyoto sky.

Hojo's force rushed through the Kawachi meadows, and came upon the Akasaka Castle. The floating standard waved in the wind like the white heads of the pampas grass.

Loyalist Vow

In the castle Masashige was speaking to his 500 men. "The Imperial Palace at Kasagi has fallen, and the enemy is now about to storm this castle. The time has come for you to carry out my daily teachings and to show the spirit of a Samurai.

"Please do not forget our firm resolution to protect and serve His Imperial Majesty with our souls even if our bodies should be destroyed.

"Let the enemy come by the thousands. This is a war of Justice entrusted to us by Heaven. Unite yourselves into one, and fight sincerely and loyally to your last."

The soldiers of the castle raised their swords over their heads and responded, "Yea, yea, yea" to the stirring words of their master.

The enemy came upon the castle with great force. Masashige stopped Masasue, who tried to rush out and meet the enemy, admonishing him and the rest of his men against acting of their own free will, and also against wasting a single arrow or stone.

Enemy Disharmony

The general of the enemy force, Osaragi, was conferring with his officers which included Takauji Ashikaga, Tadayoshi Ashikaga, Koyama the Lord of Dewa, Sadahisa Shimazu, Akushiro Nagasaki and others.

He compared the two maps of the Akasaka region made by two artists living in the vicinity of the castle, and found that they conformed with each other exactly. Osaragi was overjoyed.

"Look at this weak-looking castle. Why, it will collapse at one blow. Besides, they say that Masashige has only 500 men in there." With these words he laughed good humoredly.

Koyoma, the Lord of Dewa, thought him rather rash to make such a heedless and over optimistic remark.

"Lord Osaragi, I have heard that this Masashige is a great general with both intelligence and courage," he said.

"Don't tell me, Lord Koyama, that you believed those rumors and have become a little timid."

"Timid? I resent that word, Lord Osaragi."

"Oh, then you're trying to admonish me against being off-guard?"

"Most certainly."

Lack of harmony existed among the enemy officers even before the battle had started. Lord Osaragi laughed out aloud. "I am not a child. What do you say? Shall we crush the castle with one blow as soon as the cock crows tomorrow morning?"

Rebel Attack

The Hojo forces assembled in the fog of early dawn. At the castle Hachiro Hashimoto and some of his men were lying on the ground beyond the castle gate with their ears pressed to the ground. They were on the alert to catch any sound that might come from the foot of the hill. The Hojo force also waited for their chance. A stillness that was tormentingly tense followed.

Suddenly a cock's crow was heard in the village at the foot of the hill. Osaragi waved his baton. At this signal the drummer beat his drum, and the whole force of Hojo swept toward the castle.

However, no response was made from the castle. Masashige stood looking at the enemy from the castle-turret.

"Brother, the enemy is very near, Shall I give the signal?" Masasue was impatient.

However, Masashige kept on looking at the enemy in silence. The enemy began crawling up the cliff like millions of ants, and was soon climbing the castle wall in clusters. The thick eyebrows of Masashige twitched for a moment.

"The signal." He commanded.

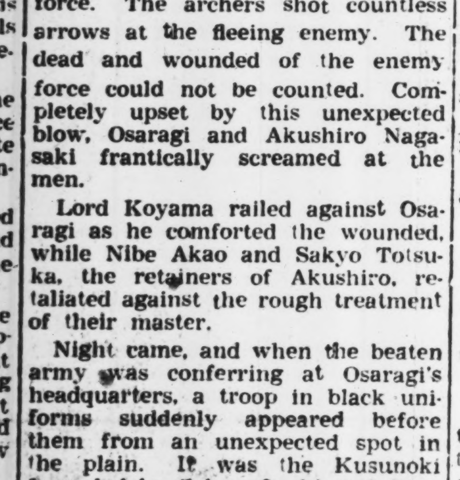
Loyalist Victory

Masasue quickly opened the silver fan and threw it high in the air. The fan flew from the turret window toward the sky, its silvery pattern glittering beautifully in the morning sun. Then drums were heard and the bell was rung. The thick rope that supported the double wall was cut from the tree to which it was tied. The wall that carried the clusters of enemy soldiers crashed backward over the cliff and into the valley.

A great commotion arose among the enemy force. The Kikusui flag of the Kusunoki clan was hoisted on the top of the inner wall, and from the top of that wall the warriors of the Kusunoki Army threw stones at the confounded enemy force. The archers shot countless arrows at the fleeing enemy. The dead and wounded of the enemy force could not be counted. Completely upset by this unexpected blow, Osaragi and Akushiro Nagasaki frantically screamed at the men.

Lord Koyama railed against Osaragi as he comforted the wounded, while Nibe Akao and Sakyo Totsuka, the retainers of Akushiro, retaliated against the rough treatment of their master.

Night came, and when the beaten army was conferring at Osaragi's headquarters, a troop in black uniforms suddenly appeared before them from an unexpected spot in the plain. It was the Kusunoki force led by Sakon Onchi and Goro Wada. The guards of Akushiro Nagasaki were instantly killed, while burning arrows and torches came flying around the sleeping soldiers,



and soon changed the dry grass into a mass of angry flames.

The fire came upon the half-sleeping soldiers. They could be seen dodging the flames half-dressed. It was not only the soldiers that were running. Commander-in-Chief Osaragi, the Lord of Mutsu, was also seen fleeing on his horse with his retainers.

Peace in Akasaka

In contrast to this disgraceful sight of the enemy forces, the castle of Akasaka was in complete order. The moon shone brightly on the trees in the compound, and Masasue's flute flowed through the stillness of the night. The sound of the wooden clappers was heard occasionally, and the warriors slept peacefully.

Masashige walked around the castle with Hachiro Hashimoto and Masamoro Jinguji and kept watch. He bestowed encouraging words upon the soldiers in charge of the watch-fire, told the soldiers not on watch to get some sleep, and upon going through the soldiers' quarters, gently replaced the blankets that had been kicked away. Some soldiers, noticing that it was Masashige, jumped up. Whereupon Masashige pressed them down quietly, saying, "You'll awaken the rest. That's all right. That's all right. Sleep peacefully."

Enemy Split

Osaragi, the Lord of Mutsu, went to inspect the war preparations with his younger brother, the Lord of Totomi, Akushiro Nagasaki, Koyama, the Lord of Dewa, and Lord Nikaido, also of Dewa.

"How preposterous to be taken unawares by an enemy that's not even worth fighting with, and to have your own men fighting among themselves." Forgetting his disgraceful action, he abused his men violently.

Lord Koyama was angered at this reproof.

"That's what you say, Lord Osaragi, but I don't think you acted any too courageously." And he laughed loudly.

"Lord Koyama, so you want to dishonor me." Osaragi was burning with rage.

"Oh no. I merely told the truth. That's all."

The dissatisfaction that Hidetomo Koyama had been holding back had finally exploded. And more such explosions were to follow.

The brothers Takauji and Tadayoshi Ashikaga said that they would return to their province with their army. Osaragi, feeling greatly disgraced, feared the results.

"Then nothing can stop you from returning?"

"No. I shall assemble my force and go back immediately."

"What's wrong, anyway?"

"Difference of opinion."

"Whose opinion? Mine?

Osaragi was in a rage and abused the Takauji brothers violently as they headed for home, followed by their retainers.

Hojo's Downfall

Masashige's force was stronger than ever. When the Hojo force attacked the castle again, boiling water was poured over them, and the scalded soldiers fell rolling down the hill. Enormous stones and trees followed after them, and finally, Akushiro Nagasaki fell with his men, his corpse exposed disgracefully halfway down the hill.

Despite Masashige's superior tactics, it was evident that he could do nothing against the enemy which far outnumbered his men. There was no doubt that Akasaka Castle would have to fall sooner or later.

Rumors persisted that the Emperor had been exiled to Oki Island. Also, that Kanazawa, Iuki, and Eba were coming with their forces to lend aid.

Rather than let the castle fall into enemy hands, Masashige set fire to it, and hurried to Kanshinji, where he had left his wife and children. He was going to bid them farewell on his way to the Chihaya Castle. Completely satisfied with the healthy look of the sleeping children, and with the encouraging words of his wife, he then hastened toward Chihaya Castle with his retainers.

Kikusui, the flag of justice of the Kusunoki clan, fluttered again over the castle. The valiant spirit of Masashige aroused the Imperial forces in the various provinces.

In May of the Genko Era Yoshisada Nitta led the best of his troops into Kamakura, and attacked Hojo. The flag of Hojo soon fell and the Kamakura Palace went up in flames. Takatoki Hojo was in a frenzy. He had not expected this attack. Despite all his boasts and ambitions of a few days before, he finally killed himself.

With the fall of Hojo, the Emperor returned to Kyoto, and the whole nation brightened again. It was like the blooming of the plum blossoms in spring after the dark and cold winter.

Defense of Hyogo

However, spring was not to last long. The great work of restoration was soon threatened by dark clouds. Dissatisfaction over compensation arose among the men, while others began to fight among themselves for power.

The Ashikaga brothers who had returned to the Kusunoki side rebelled again. Simultaneously, Akamatsu and Hosokawa started a riot in Kyoto. His Imperial Majesty was again forced to leave the capital for Mt. Hiei. The forever loyal Kusunoki, Nitta, Nawa, Kitabatake and Iuki, however, united their forces and succeeded in defeating the enemy, sending the Ashikaga brothers far into Kyushu.

Soon after, the enemy forces prepared for a counter attack, and came upon Kyoto with a greater force.

It was on May 19 of the 3rd year of Kemmu (1336). A plan was being made by Prime Minister Kiyotada Bomon, Minister of the Right Kanesue Imadegawa, and Lord Nagamichi Kuga at the Imperial castle on the defense of Hyogo. It was settled that Masashige should go to Hyogo and fight the enemy there, together with the Nitta force.

However, in Masashige's opinion, Nitta's force was greatly weakened after its battle at Akamatsu, and was not fit for this big task. Moreover, he himself had only 700 men. Victory would be possible only by picking a favorable fighting ground.

Giving his opinion, he raised his head slowly. Although his eyes showed signs of fatigue after the many years of hard life at the front, his sincere loyalty glowed calmly and clearly.

"I beseech you to call Lieutenant-General Nitta back to Kyoto as soon as possible," he pleaded. However, it was unthinkable to the Ministers to have the great forces of the enemy come into the capital. They rejected Masashige's plan, saying that it would weaken the soldiers' morale to have the Emperor go to Mt. Hiei again. If his plan could not be used, he could not help it. Vowing that he would do his utmost to defend Hyogo, he left the Palace.

The 700 men of Masashige made preparations to fight the 700,000 strong enemy and left Kyoto.

It was May and the rain fell continuously making the air heavy with moisture. Hachiro Hashimoto was seen looking back at Mount Ryuo, which they had just passed, and muttering, "This will be my last sight of that beautiful mountain."

Through the clouds over the mountain top, a faint ray of light trickled down upon them. The thin and misty rain had stopped, and the yellow green of the trees and grass glittered in the faint sunlight.

The command to rest was given. The soldiers lay their wet bodies on the ground, and closed their eyes. During this rest period at Sakurai-no-Eki, Masashige called his son, Masatsura, to headquarters.

To young Masatsura, who was bursting with joy at being able to participate in this first campaign, he told quietly that he, Masatsura, should rise again should this campaign end in failure, and for that reason it was his duty to return home.

Masatsura's regret was deep. However, if this was duty, and if by obeying his father, he was indirectly serving the Emperor, he had no other choice but to return home. Bidding his comrades farewell Masatsura regretfully departed.

The army marched silently toward Hyogo. It was the silence of the brave, courageously advancing toward death with no regret whatsoever.

Masashige's Return

At the Jibutsu-do of the Kanshinji Temple Masashige's wife, Lady Hisako, could be seen praying fervently. Even the wind had stopped and all was still. Yet the light suddenly went out.

Masatsura, who was in bed, jumped up filled with inefficable fear. Perhaps this was a premonition of his father's death, who had valiantly passed away on the battlefield of Hyogo after vowing that he would serve the Throne even to his seventh life.

Dawn came. The loud and excited voice of Hayato Kaino was heard from the hallway.

"The Master has returned." Lady Hisako, Masatsura, Jiro, and Kojiro went to receive the spirit of the now dead Masashige with bowed heads.

The white casket that contained the head of the staunch patriot was brought in. Masashige had returned to this temple on Kochi Koyama in a changed form.

"Father!" Jiro and Kojiro tried to run to the casket.

"Don't act in such a shameful manner." Masatsura reproached them. But he too wanted to run to his father.

That night he tried to kill himself before the casket, but he was stopped by his mother.

"Masatsura, you are too hasty," she said and reminded him of his father's words at Sakurai-no-eki. Had he forgotten his duty of destroying the rebels?

She snatched away the sword from Masatsura's hand, and with it cut her hair and offered it to her husband's spirit.

Masatsura Fulfills Promise

Many years passed. The cherry blossoms on Mount Yoshino fell and again bloomed. A young warrior in full uniform wrote a farewell poem on a wall of the Nyoirindo Temple. The cherry blossoms fell around him. He turned around quietly.

"Forward march!"

To this the soldiers responded with a shout.

A strong gust of wind suddenly came up and a shower of the cherry blossoms fell on the soldiers.

The soldiers marched forth under the scattering cherry blossoms, led by their commander, none other than Masatsura, now setting out to fulfill his promise to his father.

The Saint and the Hind

Saint Myoe was a famous priest noted for his kindness of heart. One day a hind strayed out from the forest and entered the temple grounds of Sagano. There was plenty of grass growing luxuriantly in the grounds, and the hind began to graze contentedly.

The priest called his disciples and told them to drive the hind away. The disciples, who had learnt from Saint Myoe to act kindly toward all living creatures, went up to the hind, and began to shoo it gently away.

The hind, however, paid not the slightest heed to such gentle measures, and refused to budge from its pasture.

Whereupon the priest himself came out with a stick in his hand, and going up to the animal, he dealt it a resounding whack on its back.

The astonished hind sprang forward, and bounded out of the temple grounds.

The disciples looked at the priest in perplexity. They could not understand how such a kind-hearted priest could give such pain to a dumb animal.

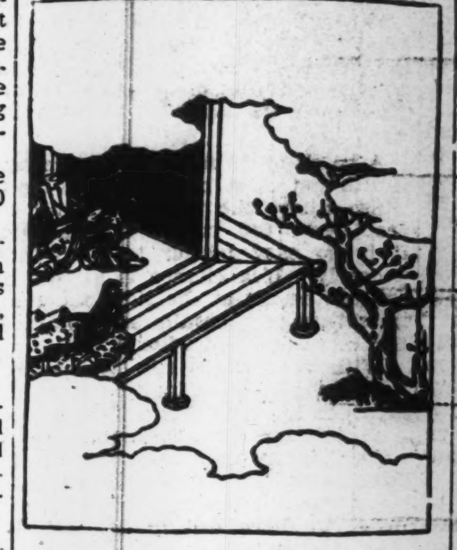
"Master," they said, "Don't you think it was cruel to beat the hind like that?"

"My heart was full of pity for the hind, that is why I beat it," said the priest. "If we treat the animal kindly it will become used to men, and eventually stray into the village beyond. The villagers will at once kill it. I thought it would be a great pity for such an innocent animal to be killed."

From My Diary

By

Lady Murasaki



Introduction

The Heian Period (794-1186) was the golden age for Japanese literature. Narratives, diaries, and collections of poems came out in large numbers.

Centered round Kyoto, which was then called Heian-jo or "City of Peace", all forms of culture flourished, and the rare and exquisite taste inborn to the Japanese people was cultivated to a remarkable degree.

Almost every court noble and court lady wrote poems. Poems were written on every occasion, at ceremonials, which were frequent and magnificent, and at meetings of lovers, who spoke their hearts with poems written on oblong writing sheets.

Great consideration was attached to the color of these writing sheets and the writing ink. A lady who wrote with dark ink on a lavender sheet was considered uncultured.

Women's position was high compared to what it became later in the feudal period. They were educated in the arts of reading and writing, and had a rare taste for beauty as shown in the following excerpts from "The Diary of Murasaki Shikibu:"

Murasaki Shikibu was one of the court ladies, and one of the three best woman writers of her time. The others were Izumi Shikibu, the poetess, and Seisho Nagon, the authoress of "Makura no Soshi" or "Pillow Sketches." Lady Shikibu is the authoress of the famous "Genji Monogatari" or "Tale of Genji", said to be the first realistic novel of Japan.

It was in 1007, after she had gained fame by her novel, and had joined the court that she began writing her diary. Although it has little value as a diary, it is invaluable as material for studying her personality and for gaining an idea of the time.

The pains taken in the costumes to harmonize each garment with the other and the subtlety shown in the color combination, as revealed in the minute descriptions in the diary, depict well the delicacy and finesse of the time.

Ominaeshi

I looked at the garden scene from my room beside the entrance to the gallery. The air was misty and the dew was heavy on the leaves. On this early morn the Lord Prime Minister came walking into the garden and ordered some men to clean the little stream that flowed through the garden.

On the south end of the bridge "Ominaeshi" flowers were in full bloom. The Lord Prime Minister broke off a stalk and offered it to me over my screen.

His noble appearance embarrassed me, for I had not yet made my morning toilette. How ugly I must have looked!

Giving me the flower, he said, "Write me a poem. Don't delay or the fun will be gone."

I seized the chance to run away and hide my face. I wrote quickly:

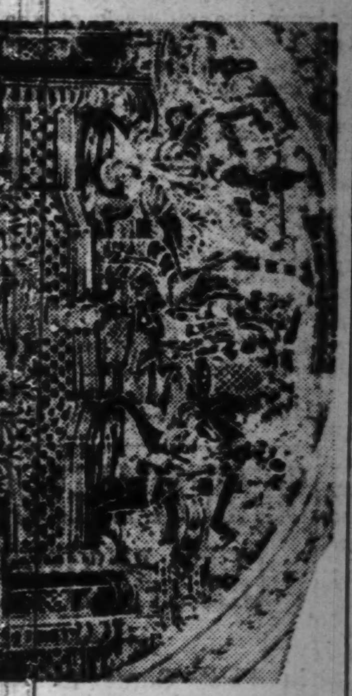
How partial is the morning dew
To the beautiful ominaeshi flowers
While I remain a lonely maiden
(The Lord is symbolized by the dew.
The authoress is reproaching the Lord's partiality to the flowers)

"So prompt," said he smiling, and ordering a writing-case to be brought to him, he wrote:

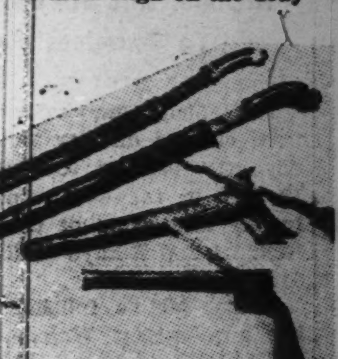
Never partial are the silver dews,
From her heart comes
The "ominaeshi's" beauty.
(I am not partial. It's you who think so)

Southern Art

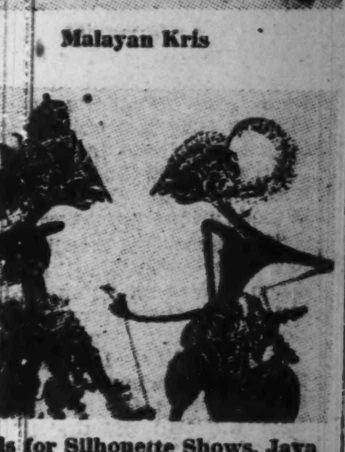
Carved Tray and Bowls



Part of the Design on the Tray



Malayan Kris



Models for Silhouette Shows, Java

Carved Wooden Dolls, Bali

Wicker Food Cover, Java

Japanese Music

And Musical Instruments

In ancient days the primitive poetry was either chanted or sung, but what form the music took is unknown. But sufficient of the ancient music has been preserved to show that the scale to which it was set was entirely different from that of the modern Japanese folk song. Only three musical instruments are known to have been used in ancient times, the flute ("fue"), the harp ("koto"), and the drum ("tsuzumi").

The flute was very short and had six holes and is still used for the playing of religious music. The ("koto"), of the kind called "Yamatogoto," or "Wagon," is also used for religious music. It was made of a piece of board about six feet long and five to seven inches wide, upon which were stretched six strings resting upon a bridge. It was played with a long plectrum held in the right hand.

The drum is one of the oldest of instruments and the specimens of ancient drums now extant were probably imported from China or other countries in the Middle Ages. The flageolet ("hichiriki") was imported from China.

According to historical records, Chosenese music and musical instruments made their appearance in Japan about the 5th century; the "kudaragoto" (Chosenese harp), standing upright like the European harp, being the most important of these instruments.

Indian music seems to have been first introduced about the 8th century but no musical instruments came direct from India.

'Biwa' and Drum

The string instrument called the "biwa," which resembles the mandolin in shape, was introduced from China but is supposed to be of Indian or Egyptian origin.

Drums are of three kinds, the "dadaiko" being 24 feet long with a surface of hide and six feet in diameter. It is used today in the orchestra on the occasions of court ceremonies. For ordinary occasions there is the hanging drum, "tsuri-daiko," four feet high and covered with leather. The portable drum, "ninai-daiko," was carried on a pole by two men and beaten while the bearers marched.

'Sankyoku'

The "shakuhachi," a kind of flute, found its way to Japan from India, where it had been used in religious music. It is made of bamboo and makes a delightful accompanying instrument to the "koto" and "shamisen."

The "koto" is said to have been introduced from China some 1,300 years ago, but it is supposed to have originated in Europe. The original six strings have been increased to 13 and it has been otherwise improved in many ways. It is still an instrument that is studied by ladies of the upper classes in preference to the popular "shamisen."

The "shamisen" although regarded as a purely Japanese instrument was introduced from China only about 350 years ago via the Ryukyu Islands, where the skin that covers the drum upon which the strings are stretched, was taken from large snakes. In Japan, the skins of cats and dogs are used for this purpose. It is played with a large plectrum held in the right hand. The "shamisen" as a popular instrument soon replaced the "koto" and became widely used during the Tokugawa period to accompany ballads, and in the Kabuki theater to accompany the songs, "kouta," which were introduced into the plays. The "koto," flute and "shamisen" constitute a "Sankyoku," or "Three Combined Music."

The Taj Mahal

A water color by Takeo Hirai, member of the Japan Water-Color Painting Society.

NATURAL RESOURCES UNDER DEVELOPMENT

Japanese Enterprisers Boosting Cotton, Hemp, Oil in Southern Regions

In order to keep pace with the speedy progress of the War of Greater East Asia, the authorities concerned have already nominated these enterprisers who are to undertake the development of the natural resources in the southern regions, such as iron, tin, copper, gold and bauxite. Incidentally a concrete program is being drafted for the development of farm products in the same regions and the appointment of parties to engage in this line of industry in view, primarily, of the importance of creating an autarchy for the populace in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and secondarily, of inaugurating supplies for the Axis nations outside the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It is learned, according to the Nichi Nichi, that the first-stage development of the farm products in the southern regions will be conducted in connection with the following commodities:

Sugar

Japan is now confronted with the problem of how the surplus production of sugar may be disposed of to the best advantage. The following plans are under consideration: (1) to use it as raw material of butanol (to serve as a gasoline substitute because of its extremely high octane value) or (2) to use it as intermedia for alcoholic industries, or (3) to convert the sugar planations into cotton farms which have been affected by the shortage of fertilizers or devastated by the calamities of the war.

In other words, while the surplus of sugar production is so immense that it amply doubles the demand in the southern regions, the outstanding problem is to find a profitable consumption of this surplus by boosting the production of butanol and other products with the aid of existing equipments in the East Indies and the Philippines on the one hand and the transformation of the less fertile tracts of land into cotton plantations on the other.

Cotton

In order to discover an effective means of aiding the production of raw cotton, the authorities have already dispatched experts to the southern regions concerned. It is expected that these experts will sow cotton seeds in the fields mainly in the Philippines and Celebes Island.

Rubber: While the problem remains yet to be solved as to the sensible disposal of the rubber surplus, it is considered likely that curtailment of production will be effected around the plantations run by estates rather than those owned by less influential natives.

Vegetable Tallow: There is a need for increasing the production of rosin, guttapercha, and other vegetable tallow. Of these, guttapercha is indispensable for use as wrappers of submarine cables, etc., and is in great demand.

Oils: There being a large demand for copra oil and palm oil as substitutes for whole oil and soya bean oil, experts have been instructed to boost oil production with the aid of the existing equipments. In view, however, of the fact that these products are traditionally turned out by the native inhabitants, it is advisable that our enterprisers seek their cooperation.

Hemp: A noticeable decrease in the production of hemp is inevitable due to the calamities of war affecting the hemp plantations. Considering, however, that it commands an extensive field of consumption, a program has already been formalized for increasing its production. It is expected that the production will be restored to its normal level soon.

Four Corporations

It will be remembered, continues the Nichi Nichi, that there are at present four firmly established corporations in the South Seas, namely, the South Seas Development Company, the South Seas Mining Development Company, the South Seas Trading Company, and the South Seas Marine Industrial Company. They are expected to proceed with their respective lines of trade under the sponsorship of the Japanese Government.

The paper further reports that Mr. Koreyoshi Otsuka, chief judicial administrator for the Malaya and Borneo regions, expressed the following views during his brief sojourn at Hokuto hot springs, Taiwan, where he arrived on his return to Tokyo May 29:

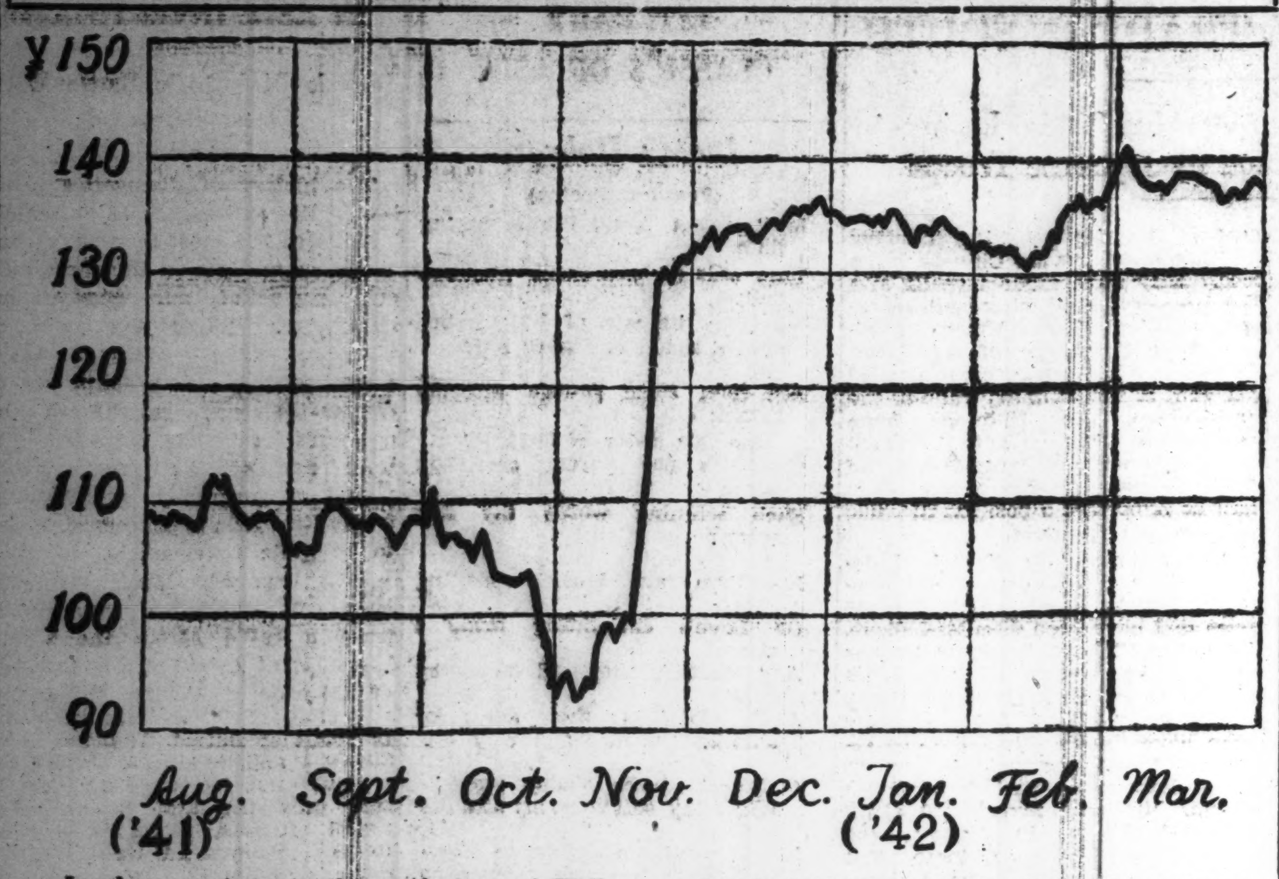
"During a two-month itinerary in the regions of Malaya, Java and Borneo, I visualized the restoration of peace in these islands. In order to develop the natural resources and facilitate the Japanese extension of their activities in the newly occupied areas, it is of utmost importance to install an effective sanitary system. Every preparation is locally arranged, and I expect the establishment of healthy conditions for our compatriots for the furtherance of their activities there. In the hopes of recruiting in anticipation of enough man-power for the development of the resource in the newly occupied areas, it is my intention to approach the central authorities on the subject of sending a number of capable fellows to the South."

Bill Clearings

June 1
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	413,968	271,539
Balance	60,624	29,604

Movement of Tokyo Stock Prices



In sharp contrast to the weak tone of Wall Street owing to the successive defeats of the Anti-Axis forces in the southwestern Pacific, stock prices in the short-term section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange have continued to move upward since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, as shown in this chart. This is interpreted by economic experts as a clear-cut proof of the wholehearted confidence among the people in the Government's wartime policies.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN MAY REVIEWED

Combined Capital of 16 Industrial Mergers in April Amounted to ¥245,000,000

A survey by the Industrial Bank of Japan has disclosed that during April there were 16 mergers of business and industrial corporations involving a combined capital of ¥245,000,000, showing a sharp decrease of 22 in number and ¥120,000,000 value as compared with the figures of the preceding month. It is also indicated that a decrease in the total amount of capital through amalgamations amounted to more than ¥17,000,000, was slightly larger than that of March. Details follow:

Merger of Companies in April (In ¥1,000)

	April	Comparison with March	Comp'son with corresponding month of 1941
Number	16	*22	*24
Capital of amalgamating companies	¥169,607	*129,415	*468,545
Capital of amalgamated companies	76,076	9,143	81,177
Total of capital	245,683	*120,271	*549,722
Capital after amalgamation	228,041	*120,365	*531,707
Decrease in capital after amalgamation	17,641	94	*18,014

Note: The mark (*) denotes decreases.

Following are the principal companies that carried out amalgamations. (in ¥1,000):

Amalgamating company	Capital prior to amalgamation	Capital after amalgamation	Amalgamated company
Toyo Cotton Spinning Co.	83,076	88,050	Fukushima Rayon Co.
Kyodo Petroleum Co. (newly established)		41,000	Hayama Oil Co., Asahi Oil Co., Niitsu Oil Co.
Japan Rayon Co.	37,390	38,890	Japan Silk Reeling Co.
Nitto Cotton Spinning Co.	33,700	35,858	Nitta Dyeing Industry Co.
Toyoshima Co., Ltd.	10,000	13,000	Toyoshima Shoten Co., Ltd.

Many Bill Clearings

Reflecting the increasing activities of the bulls in the market, May bill clearings totaled 1,541,000 bills valued at ¥6,435,000,000, showing an increase of 159,000 bills and ¥839,000,000 compared with the corresponding figures in April, according to a survey conducted by the Tokyo Clearing House, according to Domei.

Details follow:

May Bill Clearings

	Number in 1,000 bills	Value in ¥1,000
May, 1942	1,541	6,435,857
Increase over April	159	839,896
Increase over May, 1941	*228	496,756
Total, January to May	7,057	27,369,703
Increase over January-May total, 1941	*906	2,931,170

Note: The mark (*) denotes decrease.

CALCIUM FROM COCONUT

Researches Being Made by Competitive Authorities in South

With a view to ensuring calcium resources, competitive authorities are making studies to possibly utilize the ash of coconut husks for production of calcium. The parties concerned are now conducting researches in the southern areas, according to the Nikkan Kogyo.

It is understood that experts are seeking measures to determine the simplest but most efficient process of obtaining calcium from coconut ash so as to industrialize this line of business in the South, adds the journal.

Thai Metals

Thailand possesses lead and zinc resources in addition to tin. There are abundant deposits of them in the basin of the upper courses of the River Meh Kong. Also produced are gold, silver, wolfram, copper, rubies and sapphires, but their mining is on a limited scale.

Plans for Building Standardized Bottoms Formulated to Meet All Wartime Needs

With the bill for revision of the Industrial Equipment Corporation Law and the bill for revision of the Shipbuilding Funds Replenishment and Loss Indemnity Law having been passed by the recent extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet, the latest issue of the Economist contains full explanation as to the features of the Planned Shipbuilding program and the actual working thereof. To many of our readers the explanations of the Economist may be found of interest. The periodical writes:

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, one-third of the total tonnage of world bottoms aggregating 70,000,000 have already been made shark fodder. In these days when those who command the seas are looked to as the victors of the current World War, it is really reassuring that the Government is courageously proceeding with the realization of increased shipbuilding.

"In the past as well, shipbuilding in Japan did not follow a rudderless course. On the contrary, it was managed under a policy firmly fixed by the Government, and in a way it can be said that shipbuilding in this country had always been conducted on a well planned basis. However, the reasons for the present shipbuilding policy of the Government being called 'the planned shipbuilding' may be attributed to the following features: (1) the shipbuilding program has been formulated not only as an independent subject but in relation to necessary materials, capital and labor (2) a technical re-survey has been made with a view to securing a certain amount of bottoms within a certain fixed period of time as war materials, thereby making large strides in the qualitative feature as compared with the shipbuilding program of the past.

Two Aspects of Program

Accordingly, the contents of the present Planned Shipbuilding Program can be analysed into both technical and administrative aspects. The principal features of the present shipbuilding program can be analysed as follows:

(1) Progress made in the technical aspect: (A) The establishment of standardized ship construction and (B) designation of dockyards in accordance with the various standardized types of vessels.

(2) Administrative Progress. (A) State indemnification of the difference between the cost of construction of new ships and their commercial value; (B) Co-ordination of placement of contracts; (C) Increased facilities for building ships; and (D) Co-ordination of control over shipbuilding.

The standardization of the types of ships and the designation of dockyards by the Government for construction of the various standardized types of vessels may be considered in terms of technical advancement. Speedy construction of ships by making the best use of materials is the height of wartime standardization of types of vessels. Accordingly, the saving of materials, unification of the standard of ships, speedy construction, the use of ersatz to as great an extent as possible and the maintenance of the capacity of ships are all important problems to be considered in building ships under wartime conditions. In these circumstances, meticulous care has been exercised in the selection of the types of vessels to be constructed, and as to other details both the Government and private experts are now making studies, and it will not be long before the construction of these standardized ships will be commenced.

Profit Making Prohibited

With the standardization of the types of vessels to be constructed, ship owners will be prohibited from making ships for profit only, and while the current war is on ship owners will not be permitted to make other vessels than the standardized ships.

Designation of dockyards for the construction of the standardized ships is absolutely necessary to enable mass production. Mass production of fixed types of vessels makes it easier for collection of materials and also for increasing skilled labor. Already shipbuilders for the different types have been named by the Government.

By virtue of the Wartime Shipping Ordinance all vessels over and above 100 gross tons can be commandeered by the Government, and the operation of these ships is placed in the hands of the Shipping Operation Association which is an agent of the Government. In other words, shipping companies are no longer permitted to operate their ships at will. All their ships will be commandeered by the State which will pay a certain fixed charter rate to the ship owners, and in cases where they are entrusted with the operation of ships at the instruction of the Shipping Operation Association the ship owners will receive ship operating fees decided upon by the Government from the Association. Furthermore, the ship owners will not be allowed to make contracts with cargo owners at will.

At present the commercial value of ships per ton calculated backward from the prevailing standard charter rate is said to be around ¥252 for the B type, ¥283 for the C type and ¥364 for the D type freighters, while the cost of construction of ships is said to be around ¥600 per ton owing to the high prices of materials now prevailing. To cover this big difference between the commercial value of ships and the cost of construction, one way would be to raise the charter rates or to raise the shipping charges, but this would be contrary to the Government's low price policy. Accordingly, the Government has decided to bear the difference. There are several ways for the Government to shoulder this difference. To pay subsidies toward the cost of construction would be one way; for the Government to purchase ships direct from the dockyards at the rate of ¥600 per ton and to sell the ships to the ship owners at ¥400 bearing the difference between the two would be still another way. After all the Government has come to the following conclusions:

Ways and Means

(1) Standardization of types of vessels. If the ship owners should be allowed to place orders with the dockyards there would be the risk of the ship owners interfering with the blueprints of the ships, which will have the effect of retarding the technical progress. Therefore, the placement of contracts for construction of ships must be coordinated, and the granting of subsidy for individual placement of orders should be shunned.

(2) Placement of orders should be either done by the Government or its agent on a coordinated basis. Even if the Government were to bear the difference between the present cost of construction of ships and their prevailing commercial value, the urgency of the moment will not permit the organization of a new agent or the installation of a new special account for this purpose.

(3) Therefore, it would be best to let the Industrial Equipment Management Corporation act as the Government's agent for increasing shipbuilding facilities without any loss of time, for by so doing the Industrial Equipment Corporation will be in a position to run the shipping industry by keeping close contact with other branches of industry connected with shipbuilding. Hence the appointment of the Industrial Equipment Management Corporation to run the shipbuilding program.

(To Be Continued)

Javanese Buffalo

In Western Java it is the buffalo that is chiefly employed for work in the rice fields, whereas in Middle and Eastern Java cattle seem to be preferred. The Madurese, always a lover of cattle, looks after his herds in the same careful way that the Sundanese does with his carabao or water buffalo. Fine specimens of large big-humped bulls of British Indian origin seem to be favored for draught work in this part of the country.

SWEDISH ECONOMIST VIEWS U.S. INFLATION

America Unable to Check Upward Curve of National Expenses

"If I were the President of the United States, I would not be able to find effective measures to check the inflation in America, because there is not likely to be any limit in the upward curve of American national defense expenses," said Dr. Gustav Cassel, a world-famous economist of Sweden and author of the theory of purchasing power parity when interviewed by Eiichi Kogo, a Nichi Nichi correspondent in Stockholm. The great scholar lauded the sound economy of Japan, pointing out that there is no cause for concern about the prolongation of the War of Greater East Asia.

When asked as to the prospect of the American economy, Dr. Cassel replied that although President Roosevelt had been making frantic endeavors, it was impossible for him to prevent the state of inflation now existing from aggravating, because the White House was spending enormous sums of money for national defense purposes at the rate of a hundred million dollars a day. It is extremely difficult, as a matter of fact, for extravagant American citizens to lower their living standard, said the economist continuing to the following effect:

"Since the most important problem confronting the United States is the smooth production of materials necessary for the prosecution of the anti-Axis war, all branches of industry in that country are understood to be functioning at the fullest capacity under the national defense forward program, but there are many stumbling blocks which stand in the way of the success of these endeavors. In Japan, however, which has successively occupied the productive countries in the southern regions, there is no cause for worry about the smooth carrying out of the war economy."

Referring to the problem of postwar economy, Dr. Cassel said that many people were apt to predict that the world economy would return to a pre-war condition soon after the settlement of the hostilities, but there was no possibility that such predictions would prove true. He continued:

"We must not repeat the economic failure which we experienced after the end of the World War of 1914-18. We must not forget that a state of inflation worse than during the world conflict pervaded several years later not only in the vanquished countries but even in the United States and Sweden.

"Some economists advocate that bank notes, however enormous their sum may be, can safely be issued to finance the war, but this is a problem which can be solved only after it is seriously studied. Steps should be taken to shift the industry from a war structure to the peacetime setup as soon as the war is brought to an end, because otherwise the smooth operation of the national economy is anticipated to be disturbed to a great extent. Since as much money as during the war is expected to be spent even after its settlement, an economic condition similar to that in 1929 will pervade the world unless anti-inflation measures are successfully operated."

When asked as to the problem of the gold standard system on which he is one of the most noted authorities, Dr. Cassel refused to express his opinion.

Java Travel

Prior to the year 1929, it was possible to reach Surabaya from Batavia in two days' time—the night being spent either in Bandoeng, the hill capital of Western Java, or in Djocja. Now, a special train called the "Eendaagsche" or literally "One day connection" completes the distance of 820 kilometers or 510 miles in 12 hours, without any change of trains, and with the minimum of discomfort.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
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Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
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Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	135.4	—1.30
N.Y.K., new, short-term	95.5	—2.10
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	96.2	— .70
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.10	Same

PETROL FROM RUBBER DISCOVERY REPORTED

Means to Dispose of Waste Materials Believed Invented By Chemical Expert

A remarkable invention is believed to have been achieved by a chemical expert in the southern regions, stated Motonari Masunaga, an advisor to the Japanese Administrators in Malaya who came back to Shonan Island after a tour of inspection throughout Malaya, according to a special dispatch of the Yomiuri.

The dispatch further discloses that the expert in question is alleged to have manufactured synthetic gasoline from rubber as a result of his energetic researches in the hope of seeking a profitable disposal of rubber, produced in the newly occupied areas to the extent of 70 per cent of the world production.

Mr. Masunaga said:

"I know it is the duty of the authorities to expedite shipments of rubber from Malaya to Japan Proper; but I do not think it is too late to do so after the formulation of a concrete schedule. But I think it is an urgent necessity to study a profitable utilization of the surplus rubber.

"In the course of my recent inspection of the researches conducted, I was fully convinced that the transformation of rubber into gasoline could be made. With further improvements, I am certain that high grade gasoline can be produced from rubber.

"In view of the possibility of popularizing this industry among the native community throughout the peninsula, there is no need of building large-scale factories. Moreover, scrap rubber is also usable for raw material. Thus observed, there will be no handicap in the production of fresh and refined rubber even if we consume it in a large-scale production for gasoline according to this process."

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Every description of Banking business transacted.
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JUNE OPENED BRIGHT ON TOKYO EXCHANGE

Abolition of Old Fapi in Central China Proved Cheering News to Buyers

The month of June opened with a noticeably bright atmosphere pervading the Tokyo Stock Exchange owing to the Germans' overwhelming success in the Kharkov front and the abolition of the circulation of old fapi in Central China. The tendency of N.Y.K. and its new was exceedingly firm.

In the long-term section, N.Y.K. opened at ¥107.50 in the morning session Monday and before long there appeared a brisk buying sentiment on the floor. A high of ¥109.00 was hit at the close of the afternoon session. N.Y.K., new, also moved from ¥93.50 early in the morning to ¥95.10 late in the afternoon. In concert with the firm tendency of these wares, a rise of ¥0.20 was made in O.S.K. ¥0.40 in its new, and ¥0.60 in Toyo Steamship.

A selective buying sentiment pervaded shipbuildings. Ishikawajima Shipbuilding stepped up ¥0.50, Uraga Dock ¥0.40, Hakodate Dock ¥0.30 and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries ¥0.60, but Ishikawajima Shipbuilding, new, ¥0.80.

Afternoon closing prices of key wares in the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥135.40, N.Y.K. ¥109.30, its new ¥95.50, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥152.00 and its new ¥96.20.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon were:

First Section	Clos.		May	June
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	....	....	....	154.3
Do, new (25)	96.7	d1.4	96.6	97.5
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	....	....	....	88.3
Tokyo Rayon (50)	43.8	d .1	44.1	44.1
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	109.0	u1.7	109.7	110.7
Do. new (37½)	95.1	u2.1	96.8	96.8
O. S. K. (50)	99.7	u .2	98.5	99.5
Do. new (37½)	99.0	u .4	....	....
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	....	u .5	82.8	....
Do. new (25)	....	d .8	54.7	55.3
Uraga Dock (50)	93.5	d .3	90.4	96.8
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	82.3	u .6	82.9	92.7
Hitachi Works (50)	67.7	d .3	77.1	77.8
Third Section				
Japan Fat	....	....	....	70.0
Japan Piston Ring	79.8	d .8	79.1	79.8
Japan Nickel	48.6	d .7	48.7	49.0
Ikegai Automobile Ind	....	d .2	67.9	68.9
Japan Automobile Ind	74.2	u .2	75.0	75.3
Mitsubishi Machinery	....	....	137.2	127.8
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.	65.9	u .4	66.1	67.2
Furukawa Industly	121.7	d .4	122.4	123.5

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
Second 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	135.5	135.8	135.4	135.4
N. Y. K., old	109.9	109.9	108.9	109.3
N. Y. K., new	95.1	95.9	95.1	95.5
Do. new	96.0	96.3	95.9	96.2
Teikoku Rayon, n.	88.5	88.5	88.2	87.8
Osaka Stock, new	73.7	74.0	73.7	73.7
Japan Steel Tube	....	73.5	73.4	73.4
Japan Oil	79.2	79.2	79.2	78.7
S. M. Railway	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8
Mitsubishi Heavy	81.9	82.3	82.0	82.3
Hitachi Works	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6
Japan Mining	58.4	58.5	58.4	58.4
Manchurian Ind	58.2	58.2	58.2	58.2

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(Formerly The First National Bank)
(ESTABLISHED 1873)
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RESERVE ¥87,500,000
A Complete Banking Service
Head Office: Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto and other principal cities at home; Seoul, Fusan in Korea, Dairen in Manchuria.
Correspondents:—All important places at home and abroad.

The Mitsui Bank, Limited
Capital Subscribed ¥100,000,000
Capital Paid-up 60,000,000
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(SEPTEMBER, 1941)
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Office: 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times & Advertiser

Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5340.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Tokyo, Tuesday, June 2, 1912

America Disavows Mistreatment

The United States Government a few days ago saw fit to deny officially that Japanese nationals have received harsh treatment in America. No doubt this denial was made in response to the reports brought out into the outside world by German and Italian diplomats who have recently returned home from the United States through an exchange arrangement.

In this denial, the American officials point out that one of the first activities of the Department of Justice after the outbreak of the war was a series of steps to protect nationals of Axis countries. Axis nationals resident in the United States are receiving considerate treatment in every way. Those who were removed from their homes for "military" reasons have been given appropriations so that their standard of living is equal to that which they used to enjoy. Such is the claim of the American officials, who add nevertheless that "feeling against the Japanese naturally runs high in America."

But there is plenty of evidence that the official American denial fails to tell the whole story. The wording of the denial itself reveals that all has not been well. There is the open admission that "feeling against the Japanese naturally runs high." In a country famous for its race wars, its lynchings, its mob violence, the admission that feeling "runs high" is an alarming admission. How dangerous is the predicament of the Japanese in America can be seen from the fact that the Department of Justice was forced to take steps to protect nationals of Axis countries.

Even with this "protection", many Japanese have been manhandled by mobs and some have actually been lynched. Carey MacWilliams, former Commissioner of Housing and Immigration of the State of California, writing in the magazine New Republic, cites 55 cases of mob violence against Japanese within the first three weeks of the war in the two localities of Stockton and Imperial Valley alone. Is this the "considerate treatment in every way" which the United States is according to Japanese who are so unfortunate as to be in America?

What a contrast to the condition of the Americans in Japan! Here, feeling does not "run high" against Americans as individuals no matter what the Japanese may think about the outrageous acts of the American Government. No special steps by the Japanese Government to "protect" the Americans have been necessary, for no Japanese has been known to molest Americans. Have any Americans been manhandled by Japanese mobs, let alone lynched? One needs only to go to public gatherings like the concerts at the Hibiya Public Auditorium to see groups of Americans chattering loudly in English and conducting themselves with only a little more reserve than before the war. Can a similar scene be witnessed in America? Even before the outbreak of the war, for a group of Japanese to appear in public gatherings in some sections of America was to invite open insults and discourtesies.

In America, tens of thousands of Japanese have been forced on short notice to abandon all their belongings and move into concentration camps—politely called "resettlement projects"—in desert wildernesses. The United States Government may say that these unfortunate exiles have been given appropriations so that their standard of living is equal to that which they used to enjoy. But anyone who knows the regions where these settlements have been located knows that such claims are false. No amount of appropriations can produce in such spots as Parker, Arizona, and Manzanar in the Mojave Desert the standard of living to which civilized peoples have been accustomed.

In Japan, aside from the few who have naturally been interned, the Americans have only had their freedom of movement restricted to the limits of the municipality in which they reside. Otherwise they are free to do as they please. No body of Americans has been forcibly carried from their homes to start life anew in some undeveloped wilderness under military guard.

In spite of the contrast between the lot of the Americans in Japan and that of the Japanese in America, the recent official American statement at least indicates that the mistreatment of Japanese in America does not receive open official sanction. But in view of all the evidence at hand concerning the terrifying experiences which the innocent Japanese residents of America have been undergoing, it will take more than a mere unsubstantiated denial to clear the Americans of the stigma of brutality and barbarism.

The Dictators of Democracy

The House of Commons resents Winston Churchill's practice of walling himself in too closely with his own personal friends and confidants. Such is the disclosure of the New York Sun in commenting on the sessions of the British Parliament of about a week ago. The New York Sun adds that it is the same type of criticism which has long been directed in the United States toward President Roosevelt.

The megalomaniac dogmatism of the American President has long been known. His penchant for surrounding himself with fawning sycophants or with shallow but clever youngsters who could adroitly turn mental handsprings to keep in step with the President's capricious dictates has long been the worry of intelligent Americans. The rapidity with which those who dare attempt to dissuade the President from any of his fixed ideas of the moment are expelled from his regal favor is seen in the bewildering turn-over in the personnel of his famous "brain trust". And the results of this arbitrary personal dictatorship are demonstrated in the wreck of the New Deal, in the running up of the largest public debt in history, in the jettisoning of the constitution and all the proved traditions of the sounder aspects of American political life, and finally in the headlong plunge into an unnecessary war and the consequent defeats.

And now Winston Churchill is showing the same characteristics. Of course he has long been known for his supreme self-confidence and egoism. But now he has apparently become capricious and secretive as well. The New York Sun continues that the failure of Churchill to appear before the House of Commons for questioning during its recent debates was especially irritating to his critics. His absence seemed to say that Churchill did not care to be bothered, and neither the Deputy Prime Minister Atlee nor the Lord Privy Seal Sir Stafford Cripps could give any authoritative answer to the demands which were made. It is natural, concludes the New York Sun, for an executive to surround himself with persons whose minds reflected only his own, but it could be highly dangerous.

Such are the problems of "democracy"!

Borneo Coasts Formed by Low Alluvial Lands

Resting on a submarine plateau of no great depth, the coasts of Borneo are for the most part rimmed round by low alluvial lands, of a marshy, sandy, and sometimes swampy character. In places the sands are fringed by long lines of Casuarina trees; in others, and more especially in the neighborhood of some of the river mouths, there are deep banks of black mud covered with mangroves and Nipa palms; in others there are bold headlands, cliffs, mostly of a reddish hue, clad with greenery, or rolling hills sometimes covered by a growth of rank grass. The depth of the sea around the shore rarely exceeds a maximum depth of 1 to 3 fathoms, and there are few accessible ports. The towns and seaports are, as a rule, at or near the mouths of those rivers which are not barricaded too efficiently by bars.

The long coast-line of southern Borneo has only seven ports of call. They are Pontianak, Banjermassin, Kota Bharu, Pasir, Samarinda, Beru and Bulungan. The islands off the coast are not numerous. Excluding some of alluvial formation at river-mouths, and others along the shore which owe their existence to volcanic upheaval, the principal islands are the Natuna group on the west, the Tawi-tawi group to the east, Banguey and Balambangan on the north, Labuan, a British colony off Brunei, Tarakan on the east, Pulo Laut on the southeast, and the Karimata Islands.

A Year Ago Today

June 2, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

From an undisclosed base comes a report that large formations of Japanese bombers roared over Nancheng in southwestern Shensi Province and Tienshui in southeastern Kansu Province and shot down or destroyed on the ground 23 Chinese planes, inflicting heavy damage upon the Chinese air forces.

This was the greatest achievement of Japanese fliers since the aerial combat over Chengtu, provincial capital of Szechwan on May 14.

In a scathing denunciation of Britain's policy vis-a-vis Vichy, Vice-Premier Jean Francois Darlan vigorously refuted British claims that the salvation of France depends on a British victory over Germany and Italy. "In a victorious Anglo-Saxon world, France would only be a second class dominion and a foreign body in a system in which she could not hope to play an honorable role," he said. Admiral Darlan also charged Britain with unwarranted seizure of French ships and withholding food and other vital necessities from France.

CHINESE PEOPLE DOMINATE MOST ALL TRADE IN SOUTH

About 7,500,000 to 8,500,000 Hua-Cuiao Living in Regions Recently Occupied by Japanese Troops

The Chinese emigres (hua-cuiao) who have poured into the islands and the countries in southern Asia, below the China border, have virtually built an economic empire for themselves, an empire within the framework of the former empire of the Anglo-Saxons and the Dutch. Principally since their major exodus in the 17th century, the Chinese have extended their sphere of activities into every branch of economic life, ultimately gaining complete and unassailable control over the commerce and trade of the southern regions.

An accurate estimate of the number of Chinese in the southern regions is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain. The difficulty arises from the conflicting statistics, some of which consider Chinese born abroad as nationals of the country of their birth while other statistics treat them as Chinese. Intermariage is another factor which has jumbled up the population figures. A rough estimate would indicate that there are about 7,500,000 to 8,500,000 Chinese in the southern territories and about 10,000,000 Chinese of mixed blood.

Chinese in Southern Region

Thailand	2,500,000—3,000,000
Malaya	2,400,000
East Indies	1,500,000—1,800,000
French Indo-China	500,000— 600,000
Burma	300,000
Fillippines	200,000— 390,000
Northern Borneo	100,000
Total	7,500,000—8,500,000

Chinese descendants of mixed blood are equally numerous. The following table is informative.

Chinese of Mixed Blood

Thailand	5,000,000—10,000,000
Philippines	1,000,000— 1,500,000
East Indies	500,000
French Indo-China	200,000
Others	....
Total	10,000,000

The economic empire of the Chinese in the southern regions is a veritable colossus. Under the wings of this colossus have been gathered and mobilized the principal trade and industries of the countries. It is doubtful whether the British and the Dutch could have erected their ignominious empire without the assistance of the Chinese people. These Chinese overseas have shown themselves to be fearless workers, imaginative, ingenious and aggressive. Starting with scarcely a cent to their bank credit, these men have now won a firm grip on the economic pulse of the countries. The Japanese authorities must take into consideration the vital and important existence which the Chinese occupy in the commercial activities of the south.

Mainly Middlemen

The principal occupation of about 70 per cent of the Chinese has been to act as middlemen. The greater part, if not all, of the major imported products passed through the hands of the Chinese foreign trade firms before they were distributed to the natives. Likewise, the products which the natives produced, without exception, went first into the hands of the hua-cuiao. The wholesale industry in all the southern islands and countries is controlled by the Chinese. It has been estimated that about ¥400,000,000 have been invested by the Chinese people in the southern regions of which about 60 per cent have been scattered in the commercial and trading industries while the remaining 40 per cent have been poured into fields directly or indirectly affiliated with the commercial activities of the sphere.

In Thailand, it is well known that the principal occupation of the inhabitants there is the cultivation of rice. More than 90 per cent of the natives are engaged in farming. However, 70 per cent of the income derivable from the sale of rice every year find their way into the pockets of the Chinese people, leaving only 30 per cent of the farm income to the natives of the country. From this fact alone, it is not difficult to perceive the tremendous influence which the Chinese exert on the economic livelihood of Thailand.

Control Tin Mines

The Malay Peninsula which hangs down like a tonsilitis at the bottom of the Asia continent presents a similar picture of Chinese domination. The two most important products of this slender country are tin and rubber, the peninsula being one of the greatest tin producing centers of the world. Though just before the outbreak of the War of Greater Asia, the British attempted to oust the Chinese from the tin mining industry, more than 40 per cent of the tin industry are dominated by the Chinese. About a similar percentage of the rubber industry is in the control of this ingenious race. Eighty per cent of the tin mine operatives are Chinese and 25 per cent of the rubber plantation workers are also Chinese.

In Malaya, the population of the Chinese people is greater than that of the natives. Of the whole population about 43 per cent are Chinese and 42 per cent Malayans. The former own more than 300,000 commercial houses in the peninsula.

Further down in the East Indies, the Chinese position in the economic life of the islands is even more secure and vital. Forty per cent of all the products raised by the 60,000,000 natives of the islands are distributed by the Chinese merchants. Although the latter have no control over the production angle of the industries of the islands, their control over distribution gives them an enormous economic advantage. The foreign trade of the islands is also being carried on exclusively by the Chinese merchants.

Active in Philippines

The Chinese people have a similar control over the industries in the Philippine Islands. About 90 per cent of the rice polishing industry are maintained by the Chinese while lately they have made inroads into the brewery, lumbering and tobacco manufacturing. However, although in the arena of trade the Chinese until recently controlled 85 per cent of the business trade of the archipelago, the Filipinos have caught up with them in the past few years with the result that the former now do not occupy one-half as important a position in trade as they did formerly.

The condition in French Indo-China is a duplication of the economic pattern in all the other countries that have been discussed above. Here the Chinese dominate 80 per cent of the rice polishing factories and 70 to 80 per cent of the trade.

Practically all of these Chinese who have shown themselves so resourceful and energetic in the islands have emigrated from South China. Statistics reveal that about 1,860,000 Chinese in the southern regions are Chiachow Chinese. The regions from which the Chinese came are shown in the table below.

Chiachow Chinese	1,860,000
Fukien „	1,690,000
Kwangtung „	1,110,000
Kuochia „	790,000
Hainan „	390,000
Others	150,000

Unlike the Chinese of the north, the Chinese from South China are more aggressive and courageous and have a knack of carrying on trade. The fact that they had earlier commercial contacts with the European and western countries has sharpened their business acumen and taught them the tricks of bargaining.

Furthermore, the fact that the Chinese of Fukien and the vicinity can more easily acclimatize themselves to the hot, sweltering heat of the regions below the equator is another physical characteristic of the South China Chinese. They are not so easily subject to fatigue and lethargy as the white races. Unlike the Jews, they are willing to work in any kind of occupation, from the digging of mines to the management of the tin industry.

Family System

Another striking characteristic of the Chinese people is their family system. Sometimes the whole village is inhabited by a single Sung or Wong family. It is rather strange that the Chinese leaders have never utilized this strong family spirit for political ends such as the overthrow of the native government. However, they have used their consanguineous relationship in boycotting Japanese goods prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, instigated by the British and the Americans, and in making a drive to raise funds for the Chungking war chest.

The Chinese people in the south are thus a vital force, economically and financially, in the southern countries. Now that the regions in the southern Pacific have come under the protective wings of the Japanese military, the Government must prepare to carry on a concerted program for the enlightening of the Chinese people in order to win their positive support. One concrete step has already been taken by the Japanese Government when it announced that the Chinese merchants will be permitted to participate in the construction of the economic structure in the south, providing that they manifest their sincere desire to cooperate with the Japanese. An excellent opportunity has been opened to the hua-cuiao for the quick economic development of the southern regions which will not only be to their benefit but also for all the people of Greater East Asia.

In the Periodicals

Kaizo, Vol. 24, No. 6, June, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kaizo-sha, Tokyo. Price ¥1. The leading articles: Creation of Japan's Economic Culture, Contradiction of Americans' Life, the Present Phase of War Finances, the Establishment of Japan's Diet, Definite Policy of Youth Training, View of Agricultural Problem, and the Organization of Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council.

The Sunday Mainichi, No. 20 dated May 24, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. The leading articles: The Meaning of the Coral Sea Naval Battle, the Newly-Developed Fighting Front in China, the Fall of Corregidor, the New Political Power, and A Study on the Spirit of Feudal Clan.

The Shukan Asahi, Vol. 41, No. 22, dated May 24, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Feature articles: The Big Results of the Naval Battle of the Coral Sea, Corregidor Falls, Decisive Fight of the Parachutist Units at Palembang, and Diplomacy Under the Roars of Guns.

The Sunday Mainichi, No. 21 dated May 31, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Feature articles: Highlights on a Round-Table Conference on the Invincible Japanese Navy, the Naval Ensign, and the Birth of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and Large-Scale Enlargement of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Bulletin of the Tokyo University of Engineering, Vol. 11, No. 1, January, 1942 (in Japanese). Contents: Calibration of Ordinary Synchronous AC Generators as Dynamometers with Resistance Load at Constant Voltage by Seigo Ozawa, and A Study on the Tanning Theory by Makoto Shimizu.

LITERARY CLASSICS OF ASIA

Indian Dohras

(Peasant Poetry)

Is it, sweet maid, the breathing flute
That tells to Love some plaintive suit;
While o'er the cup of Indra's bed
Passes a shade of deeper red?

Art thou some Piuta's mistress bright;
Or the fair sister of Delight?
Or Wit's gay parent art thou born,—
Such winning words thy lips adorn?

No;—thou art Music's melting queen;
Or Love's enchanting bride I ween:
And Muttra's shepherd owns thy flame;
And Kokils stay their notes for shame.

O fairest of the Muttra maids!
While thy soft voice my soul pervades,
Seems on thy rosy lips to die
The Beena's heavenly minstrelsy.

A soft voice has in all ages and by all nations been deemed an irresistible charm, and a proper subject for poetic praise: in the above stanzas of Kesheo Das, Krishna is supposed to celebrate, and certainly not inelegantly, the voice of his beloved Rhada.

To Burka

Bright Indra's bow appears; the genial rains
From the full clouds descend, and drench the plains.
Quick lightnings flash along the turbid sky,
Pierce the fresh moisten'd earth, and parch it dry.
O'er the pale moon a showery veil is thrown;
The frequent floods the lily's leaflet drown;
Like curling dust the distant showers appear,
And the swan flies before the watery year.
Dark with her varying clouds, and peacocks gay,
See Burka comes, and steals our hearts away.

Mark,—her slender form bend low,
As the zephyrs lightly blow!
Mark,—her robe, like blossoms rare,
Scatter fragrance on the air!
See, her face as soft moon beaming;
From her smiles ambrosia streaming;
And on brows, more white than snow,
See, the raven tresses glow!
Lotus-like her dewy feet
Treasures yield of nectar'd sweet:
Light as on her footsteps pass,
Blushes all the bending grass;
And rings of jewels, Beauty's powers,
Freshen into living flowers:
While brighter tints, and rosier hues,
All the smiling earth suffuse.

Her forehead some fair moon; her brows a bow;
Love's pointed darts, her piercing eyebeams glow:
Her breath adds fragrance to the morning air;
Her well-turned neck as polished ivory fair:
Her teeth pomegranate seeds,—her similes soft lightnings are.
Her feet, light leaves of lotus on the lake,
When with the passing breeze they gently shake;

Her movements graceful as the Swan, that laves
His snowy plumage in the rippling waves,
Such, godlike youth, I've seen; a maid so fair;
Than gold more bright, more sweet than flower-fed air!

In the above little poem, an old woman is supposed to describe to Kunya the charms of a nymph who, like all her companions, was a candidate for his notice. The poet has indulged his fancy in particularizing her several attractions. The simile of the lotus is not less just; whose velvet leaf always floats on the surface of the water, seeming scarcely to rest upon it.

To view the waning moon at evening hour,
Fasting, a lovely maid ascends her bower;
Herself a full-orbed, moon—though brighter gleamed
The rays of beauty that around her beamed.
The women, wondering, from their Pooja ceased;
And thus with taunts addressed wondering Priest:
"To you is heavenly science given!—then say,
'Is't the full moon, or only Chout today?"

On the fourth of the month Katik, the Hindu women fast till the moon rises; when they offer up Pooja, or sacrificial rites; praying at the same time that their husbands may now grow prematurely old. The day is called "Kurwa chout"; chout signifying fourth, and kurwa being the name of certain little earthen vessels, which the women stain with a mixture of rice and turmerick called alpun, and filling them with water and grass, place them before figures drawn upon the wall, called Ahot; where they are left till the festival of the Diwalee, which occurs nine days afterward. The Hindu months commence on the day subsequent to the full moon (Poorun masee); and the foregoing lines describe a beautiful young woman ascending her balcony to await the rising of the planet on the evening of the Kurwa-Chout.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS IN ASIA INVESTIGATED

Japan's Diplomatic Battle With China Discussed

The history of discoveries made before the appearance of Columbus belongs to the most interesting, but at the same time to the most difficult parts of our geographical knowledge. While the time of Columbus, the discovery of America as well as the classical era of discoveries was enlightened by countless scientific works, the knowledge of the pre-Columbian period of geography, especially as far as East Asia is concerned, seems to be quite fragmentary.

It is true that Marco Polo was the first European traveler to trace a route across the whole longitude of Asia, the first to speak of the court at Peking, the first to tell more of Tibet than its name, to speak of Burma, Thailand, Java, Sumatra and, finally, of Japan, but it must not be forgotten that he was only the first in mediaeval times! It was, therefore, a great mistake maintained until the last decades of the 19th century, to believe, that the knowledge of East Asian things would be limited to the relatively late sources based upon mediaeval geographers, travelers and historians. The wonderful science of pre-history, together with the increased studies of Japanese and Chinese texts, has entirely changed this view.

Early Relations

Thus it is known today that the passion for traveling, the search for unknown countries was not at all an object of European merchants and explorers exclusively, but was also practised by East Asian representatives at a period of world history when most of the European countries were still covered by the darkness of barbarism. The explorer of Asia who preceded even the famous Egyptian queen Hatshepset (1500 B.C.) who sent the treasure-hunting expeditions to South Arabia, or Rameses the Great, well known by his expedition to the Nubian desert, was the Chinese Emperor Muwang (1001-947 B.C.) Many centuries later, during the Hellenistic period, the first expeditions were undertaken by daring Greek travelers who collected an astonishingly rich material on East Asia.

However, their accounts on the mutual relations between Japan and China are not informing. On the other hand, the old Japanese and Chinese sources when compared each with the other give a clue to the time of the first official mission sent from Japan to the court of China. According to these reports, the Emperor Suinin (29 B.C.-70 A.D.) dispatched Tajima Mori, ancestor of the chiefs of Miyake, in 57 A.D. to China. The Kojiki says: "Tajima Mori was sent to the eternal country in order to bring the fruit of the ever-lasting, fragrant tree. He reached the country, picked the fruit of the tree and came back with eight branches and eight bundles. . . . The fruit of the fragrant tree is now called "tachibana," i.e. orange."

Report Confirmed

The report can be confirmed by the Chinese source called Hou-hanshu: "In the second year of Tschung-yuan, under the government of Kwang-wu, the land 'Wo-nu' (i.e. Japan) sent an ambassador. This man called himself Ta-fu (i.e. Daifu). He arrived from the very southern part of the land 'Wo' (i.e. Japan). Kwang-wu gave him as present a seal and a ribbon." Another testimony of historical value can be discovered in a passage of the Nihongi, but the best source known now is a seal with Chinese characters which was found in April, 1784, by a farmer of Kanozaki, Shigojima Peninsula, Chikuzen Province, Kyushu Island. The Chinese inscription refers to an Emperor of the Han dynasty and proves the authenticity of the above mentioned sources.

It can be granted as true that such seals were often bestowed upon Japanese envoys by the Chinese court. The Wei-chi-annals report that in 238 "a golden seal with a purple ribbon" was given to the Japanese ambassadors Nasshomni and Gori to bring to their homeland. But the Japan mission had not the slightest anticipation of the special circumstances connected with the so-called bestowal, for the Chinese took good care not to inform them of the real significance of the ceremony, which was nothing but the symbolic expression of a state of protection and dependence! They knew well that the Japanese would have never acknowledged such cunning and unfounded procedure. It was, therefore, characteristic of the haughtiness of the Chinese court that, when in 607 A.D. the Emperor of Japan wrote a letter to the Emperor of China beginning with the friendly words "The Son of the Heaven ruling the Land of the Rising Sun sends this letter to the Son of the Heaven ruling the Land of the Setting Sun," the Chinese did not answer because of the above mentioned circumstances, which, however, had never any political consequence. . . .

Japan Wins Respect

The friendly relations were maintained, but in the process of time, when the knowledge of things Chinese and especially of the Chinese language was more and more developed among the Japanese, the Japanese Imperial Court requested energetically and successfully the official use of the word "Jipenkuo," i.e. "Land of the Origin of the Sun" instead of the hitherto employed name of "Wo-nu." The Chinese, finally, understood that they had to respect the firm and imperturbable will of Japan.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

The Source of Filial Piety

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Filial piety is the offspring of agricultural life, nourished and fostered by the family system, and in turn nourishing and fostering the same family system. It is a pastoral quality, and is both the aim and the foundation of peace on earth. Therefore it has no place in the busy market of auctioneers whose motto is profit, nor in the manufactory where the human soul is sacrificed at the alter of mass production or to feed the belly of bloated Capital. It has little meaning for Robinson Crusoe and his imitators or for all those who live by themselves and for themselves; for they have no parents to whom to prove their piety or children to whom to inculcate it. They may have an object of piety of their own, but it certainly is not Ko, so dear to every Japanese heart.

Exquisite Picture

Turning over early pages of Japanese annals, we find many an exquisite picture of pastoral life, of people who loved the life of honest labor and frugal simplicity.

"Whose best companions, innocence and health.

"And whose best riches, ignorance of wealth."

The very name of this country is pastoral: "the land of a thousand fruitful autumns and abundant rice crops, etc." The first heavenly deity to descend on this land had carried with him, among other gifts from the Sun Goddess, some ears of rice wherewith to enrich the soil and to feed the people. True that there was many a battle and a bloody exploit in the careers of some of our ancestors to quell the recalcitrant tribes or rebellious foes and that the age of the gods contained characters like Yama-sachi-hiko and Umi-sachi-hiko who made their living presumably by hunting in the mountains and fishing in the sea, yet the general impression one gains from a survey of the enchanting scenes of prehistoric Japan is that of a pastoral people who lived on the five cereals they produced with indeed the sweat on their brows, but with peace and content in their hearts. The story of primordial Japan is the story of a people already well settled in the peaceful vocation of agriculture.

Same in China

In this respect our great neighbor China was similarly blessed. Her history begins with the reign of the mystic ruler, Fukki, the astronomer or astrolger who invented the Calendar, etc., and who was succeeded by Shin-no, the "divine-farmer king" who invented the ploughshare and taught the art of agriculture.

The first requisite to agricultural life is, of course, the land. After the land, there must be the farmer, or not only the farmer but his family. The land is not like the cash, bonds or letters of credit which you may carry from one place to another. It is stationary, and you must have children to carry on your job, and keep intact the patrimony so as to pass it to posterity, thereby perpetuating the family name and the memory of your ancient benefactors. This is filial piety which the farmer owes to his parents who had bequeathed the land to him. Thus Ko works in two ways: piety toward one's parents and piety toward children. The former implies ancestor-worship and the latter love of children, or sacrifice of self for posterity. This is the moral substance of which the family system is made, and it is an epitome of all the galaxy of Oriental virtues ever known. Patriotism itself is one of the pastoral qualities—love of the land.

Even such scenes of rural tranquility are sometimes visited by terrible calamity—flood, earthquake, quake, famine—and it brings a period of distress and hardship, giving rise to many stories, sad, pitiful, tragic, like those told in the Book of Job, but at the same time they reveal the splendid qualities hidden in men, faith, patience, heroism, chastity, etc. These are the romances and poetry of the pastoral life, found in the literature of every nation.

Story of Ruth

It is told of Samuel Johnson that when he was on a visit to Paris in the early years of the Revolution he was asked by a company of learned men what in his opinion was the most beautiful pastoral poem and when he read the story of Ruth in the Old Bible, they were struck with amazement asking him. "Who wrote it?" "Why have we never read it before?" The story of Ruth might have been a faithful description of the rural life of Japan, indeed, of Japanese life everywhere today. Which of us are not aquainted with a number of persons who are living today almost the same life that Ruth did? I personally know of several women who after losing their husbands continue to live under the same roof with their parents-in-law, discharging the double duties of filial piety, serving their parents-in-law and looking after their children. So common and unexceptional are such cases that one may be surprised if they are mentioned as being in any way creditable. Common as the green ricefields which one sees everywhere in Japan except in great metropolises, they are none the less beautiful and give us the sense of unassailable sanctity, causing us unbidden to bend our head in reverent homage as before some sacred picture, and inspiring us with faith and confidence for the future of this country.